Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 193 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th September	Margha*	8258	
22nd "	Merkara*	8235	
27th "	Malta	6064	
4th October	Karmala	6983	
11th "	K. F. August	--	Transport

*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
14th Sept.	China	8947	To China
18th "	Nagoya	7846	To Australia
25th Oct.	Dunera	8414	To China
7th Oct.	Morea	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

By. About	Steamers.		
16th Sept.	Lighting	--	Karachi and P. Gulf
18th "	Lhasa	--	Karachi direct.
25th "	Tareba	--	Do.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Chingo Maru.	N. Nishiyama	4734	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Yotomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3254	13th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	Japan.
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	9th Sept.	21st Sept.	"
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Mara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital ...	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	7,56,90,225
Paid-up Capital ...	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Bennington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 892,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 SURKAS JANGBARI CLOVES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Vaghji Laxmidas at his shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of Seth Jamnadas Devcaran:—

14 Surkas Jungbari Cloves, mark P—5½.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES SATEEN CALENDARS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Chandrakishor Ranchordas and on account and at the risk of Bhut Vithaldas Narottamdas:—

3 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 92½, 9 lbs.
4 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 93½, 9½ lbs.
7 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 13½, 10 lbs.
6 bales sateen calendars, Flower Brand, No. 14½, 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co., at their godown at Rani Lane, No. 9, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo.

28 bales Sindh American cotton.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OCTOBER, AT 9-30 A.M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of unserviceable kerosine oil tins, crates, H. C. Pockets, Sheeting Bags, Oil Barrels, Petrol Tins, Paint Tins, Scrap Tins, Waterproof Bags, Hoops of Barrels, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, at 9-30 a.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation), the following unserviceable stores consisting of old kerosine oil tins, old crates, old H. C. pockets, old coffee bags, old sheeting bags, old oil barrels, old cases of sizes, old petrol and paint tins, old scrap tins, old waterproof bags, old iron drums, hoops and staves of barrels and miscellaneous stores, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 7 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Seth Chaniram Jasraj's Nickol G. Godown, at Colaba by order of Messrs. Doorgadat and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gadmul Gumanmul:—

Delivery order No. 2367.
100 bales Broach Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within four days.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 KEGS AMERICAN LITHARGE FLAKES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durante and Paul.

No. 221-242—22 kegs each 100 lbs. American Litharge Flakes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within three days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR OWNERS AND MOTOR CAR COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Apollo Street, Post Office, Fort, by order of the Firm concerned and on account and at the risk of M. Awneries, Esq., of 5, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Ex. S. S. "Canara."

M.T.S.P.S.W. Bombay.—No. 1 S.—8 cases 43 Motor Tyres size 30 by 3½, 820 by 120, 760 by 90, 810 by 90, 815 by 105, 810 by 100.

Manufactured by Nippon Rubber Co., Ld.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent., and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1919.

INSURANCE.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS (DAMAGED) EX. S. S. SAIGON MARU.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 22nd day of September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort the following goods in small lots to suit buyers.

Ex. s.s. Saigon Maru.

2 bales each containing 50 pieces cotton grey shirtings (damaged) No. 5151.

1 bale containing 50 pieces cotton grey Shirtings (damaged) No. 8282.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1919.

CONSUMPTION

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS and Telegrams are still being sent to Lonavla, but my present address is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Saharanpur, U. P.
THE MAN
of
AMAZING CURES.

Mrs. M. Hunter "Sylverton", Mussoorie 2nd July:—

"My nurse was examined by Dr. Walters here, and found to have nothing the matter now with her spine: Dr. Mookerjee of Allahabad examined her in March last and made the discovery that she had Tuberculosis of the Spine. I have only used your treatment since and I am thankful to say she is cured."

Hashmat Ali, Esq., Deputy Collector Rockville Cottage, Landour, 27th June:—

"I have very great faith in your medicines as a personal friend of mine got entirely cured by using them only for a month. His was a case of real phthisis and he was spitting blood."

DYING WOMAN SAVED.

Lee. D'Costa, A.S.M., Multan, 13th July:—

"You have filled my home with joy; my wife is now able to look after the little ones as she has gained strength, weight and colour. I am too overjoyed."

SPRUE.

I can also cure this disease under guarantee.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AHMEDABAD.—Shah Suraimal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Varkeya.
BARODA.—M. C. [illegible]
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
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BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
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BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandell.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—By. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
C. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at large, British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

THE CALCUTTA COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000

Directors:

1. Rai Bissesswarlall Halwasiya Bahadoor, Merchant, 6, Clive Row, CALCUTTA.
2. Babu Bahadoor Singh Singhi, Merchant, 2, Portuguese Church Street . do.
3. Mr. F. H. Eggar, Solicitor, 26, Dalhousie Square . . . . . do.
4. Mr. N. S. Bayanker, Merchant (Bombay), 70, Grand Hotel . . do.
5. Babu Luchmeenarain Shroff, Merchant, 180, Cross Street . . do.
6. Mr. N. S. T. Chari, Merchant, 2, Lyons Range . . . . . do.
7. Babu Onkermull Shroff, Merchant, The Marwari Industrial Agency, Ltd., 11, Pollock Street . . do.

Solicitors:

Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Calcutta.

Managing Agents:

The Marwari Industrial Agency, Limited.

Registered Office of the Company:

11, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

Bankers and Auditors

are to be appointed by the Directors at the First Directors' Meeting to be held shortly.

NO FROSPECTUS WILL BE ISSUED.

All the Shares have been or will be privately subscribed.

The Company has been formed with the object of erecting a Cotton Mill on modern lines with the purpose of manufacturing Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns. There is ample scope for such a concern and the promoters have already secured a suitable site. A competent European Manager with many years' experience has already been appointed and until the mills start work he will supervise the erection of the buildings. The importation of machinery and plant from Home is already being negotiated for and the European Manager will be shortly proceeding Home to inspect same and effect a speedy transit. The Company proposes to start work with 50,000 Spindles and 1,000 Looms and a minimum profit of 25% can safely be anticipated. It is hoped that the mills will start work within nine months from the date of incorporation.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 0-9
Second insertion	Rs. 0-8
Third insertion	Rs. 0-6
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequents	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

(Incorporated on England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Chemical Company Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 13. Fenchurch Avenue, London, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of September, 1919, to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact ordinary business.

Shareholders are notified that the Bombay Register will be closed from the 16th day of September 1919 to the 26th day of September 1919 inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

4694

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately on permanent Establishment:
(1) Two SUPERVISORS on Rs. 125—5—150 and Travelling allowance according to the C. S. R.
(2) Five SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance.
Qualified and experienced men need only apply to—

RAOSAHEB R. R. ABHYANKER,
Divisional Engineer, Nagpur.

Nagpur, the 8th September, 1919.

4700

WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmednagar Municipality, who must be an L.M. & S. or M.B. B.S., of the Bombay University. The selection of the candidate for the post depends upon his fulfilling the conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090 of 28th May, 1913, and G. R. No. 3435 of 13th May, 1916.

The pay of the post is Rs. 150 a month, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increment of Rs. 10.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st October, 1919.

PRESIDENT,
City Municipality, Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar,
City Municipal Office,
12th September, 1919. 4698

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

AS all letters of allotment have now been posted to allottees, will those applicants who applied for Shares and have not been allotted any, kindly present their Banker's receipts for application money, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11-0 a.m., to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m. daily when the amount will be refunded.

W. H. BRADY & COMPANY, LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director.
4637 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

OLD SHARE BAZAR CARD FOR SALE. Apply sharp, with offers or in person to TOOLSIDAS MOHONJI, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4653

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARANJI TRIBHOWANDAS PATEL, of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, who died at Sibore in Kathiawar on the 2nd day of November, 1918 ..... deceased

Baj KASHIBAI, widow of Naranji Tribhowandas Patel, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Byculla, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA.
The 9th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA AND COMPANY.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4683

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES.
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividend, year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend o 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends :—

1912...	5 per cent.
1913...	5 per cent.
1914...	nil.*
1915...	nil.*
1916...	4 per cent.*
1917...	6 per cent.
1918...	12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surpluses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH ABDON D'SOUZA, of Vaina, Taluka Salsette, Thana District, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground known as "Souza's Garden," situate, lying and being at Marwa Road, in Malad in Salsette Taluka in Thana District and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 50,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under the following numbers, that is to say,

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acres	Area Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. as. p.
26	7	1	,,	10	2 8 0
35	9	2 (past)	,,	8	0 10 6
36	10	1 to 4	2	22½	18 9 0
38	11	1 (past)		7	0 13 3
41	12	1 & 2	5	16½	37 15 0
	16	7		15	0 14 0
290	45	1		13¾	2 13 0
	Tank			34	
			10	6¼	63 15 9

and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of J. C. Mistry and the land of Malad Village, on or towards the South and East by the land of Malad Village and on or towards the West by the properties of Trimbak Narayen Palekar and the said J. C. Mistry respectively.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.
SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4687

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI COOVERBAI COWASJI GHEEWALLA, and BAI MOTIBAI CURSETJEE SANJANA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those vacant pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Kandoli, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following Survey and Pot numbers:—

Survey No.	Pot No.		Area A	Area G.	Assessment Rs. as. ps.
10	12-3		2	15½	15 10 0
11	1-2		2	6½	15 0 0
	Falni No.	1	0	6	0 2 0
12	Pot No.	2	0	9½	1 8 0
12	,,	4	0	3½	0 10 0
,,	,,	6	0	1½	0 2 0
15	,,	1	1	7	7 0 0
,,	,,	4		34	6 0 0
	Falni No.	1		3½	0 2 0

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.
SURVEYOR & CO.,
4688 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

Re: SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the undermentioned VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement:—

LAND consisting of THREE separate plots divided by two private passages with the stables and structures thereon situate at GORUPDEO, without the Fort of Bombay, adjoining the MARATHA HOSPITAL and fronting Chichpokli Cross Lane (proposed to be converted into a pucca road by the Municipality) and fronting a passage leading to Connaught Road, facing the Victoria Gardens and admeasuring in all about 50,000 square yards, SUBJECT to the terms of the lease agreed upon between the trustees and Government. A plan of the property and the terms of lease above referred to can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any business day.

The offers must be sent on or before the 16th instant.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Trustees of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement.

4545

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of MANILAL NANCHAND GANDHI, merchant late of Radhanpore in the Palanpore Agency Banya Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

MANEKLAL MANILAL ABUWALLA, duly constituted attorney of Chandramani, the widow of the said Manilal Nanchand Gandhi, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 8th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4699

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one COOVERJI KOORPAL has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchaser will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the building standing thereon consisting of fire wood, warehouse and shops and all other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and fronting on the South side of the said Kala Chowki Road and containing by admeasurement 1,459 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 718, 725, 82, 666, 667, 668, 727, 710, 727, 729, 772 and 740, New Nos. A/12710 and 4/11981 and New Survey Nos. 3 2539, 2 2521, 1/3437, 1/2704, 1/2680, 2/2522, 3 2521 and 1/2520 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 8361 and 8363 and Street Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, on or towards the East by a drain and a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Anna Morashwar Kunte and on or towards the West by the property of G. I. P. Ry.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1919.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
4703 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DEVIDAS MADHAVJI and RAMDAS RANCHHORDAS have contracted to sell to our client Mr. VAJIR HAJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messauge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,088 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7361 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2986 and Street Nos. 8-12 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Banganga Road (Walkeshwar Road) on or towards the West by a road on or towards the north partly by Dharamshala of Jairaj Mankanji and partly by Dharamshala of Bhavsar caste and on or towards the south by the Dharamshala of Mochee community.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1919.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan,
Purchaser's Aattorneys.
4674

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Book-sellers and Publishers,

KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

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Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Unemployed and Ambitious Young men and women to know that PITMAN SHORTHAND with Speed 80 words per minute is taught within 3 months. Fees Rs. 4 per month, Daily Tuition. Service Guaranteed. Apply Sharp. Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 4678

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RUNCHHODAS H. PAREKH, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. 4646

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DYER for a large Mofussil Mill. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, caste and lowest salary expected to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4701

WANTED.—COPYING CLERKS. Apply to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and Co., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road. 4680

WANTED—AN ENGINEER of Forestry experience and knowledge for working out timber forest. Apply soon with terms and testimonials, stating previous experience to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4690

WANTED.—TYPISTS and CLERKS for a Limited Company's office. Those having previous experience will be preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4692

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERKS and GENERAL CLERKS. Please apply stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, The New India Assurance Company, Limited, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4636

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent MANAGER and also one ACCOUNTANT for a big Limited Company's concern in Bombay, having large experience. One having worked in Limited Company's Office will be preferred. Apply with terms stating present occupation and past experience to Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4691

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two seater CALCOTT CAR, dicky seat, electric lights, excellent condition and quite complete. Price moderate. Real Bargain. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4679

FOR SALE.—VASANJI HOUSE at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Bomanji Cashinath—about 6500 sq. yards with a Spacious Bungalow with a well and big garden—Title Marketable; only written offers will be entertained by VASANJI CURRAMSEY, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay. 4650

EXPANDED METAL—For all purposes, including reinforcing, making partitions and as a guard against thieves and broken windows. To be had in various sizes and mesh. Apply to W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4685

RE. 1 or Rs. 500? We don't mind whether your orders are big or small, for only a packet of pins or a whole consignment of Office Stationery, we always give the BEST. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

YOUR DRAWINGS, Sketches will be the better if the instruments and materials by which they are drawn, are of superior and guaranteed make. Try our fresh stocks received last week. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—One commodious BUNGALOW at Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, Bandora, facing the Sea. Apply to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

TO LET—No. 44 Building, at Matharpacady, Mazagon, consisting of ground, first and second floor, four rooms in each floor, two cook houses, etc., etc. For further particulars apply to P. O. Box 396, Bombay. 4696

AMUSEMENTS

Empress THEATRE

EYES FRONT!

Watch for the Opening Night

OF

THE EMPRESS

(Bombay's Cinema House de Luxe)

Under the management and ownership of the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

A Modern Cinema House.

It is situated in Lamington Road, is designed to meet the demands of the residents of Malabar Hill and Byculla and will present just such an entertainment as is produced by the EXCELSIOR and EMPIRE THEATRES without the necessity of a long journey to the Fort.

OPENING SHORTLY.

THE HOURI OF ALEXANDRIA

The Bewitching Beauty of a hundred million "affaires!"

SHE—who used to kill men by the blazing fires of her lovely pair of eyes

MARY IN "THAIS"

A soul-inspiring photo-play in six Reels—the Story of a Sinner who became a Saint, when she heard the Voice of God!

The most talked-of, the most admired beauty of the New World, Mary Garden, in the role of the amorous Beauty-Queen of Egypt.

Come and see the gorgeous splendour of the Golden City of the World—noted for its learning, beauty and debauchery! The Egyptian costumings, the Oriental architecture, the palanquins as well as the picturesque Asiatic settings will intoxicate your imagination

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day the festive Parsi Holiday, at 3-30 & 5-30 p. m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

Epi. 4-5-6

of the Fastest American Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING THE FAMOUS VETERAN OF SERIALS

Francis Ford

is running at Top-Speed

AT THE

MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four shows nightly, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

To-day Special Prize Show at 5-15 p.m.

SEE The death grapple of greedy Big Business and Honest men

In the Universal Serial Extraordinary

THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Featuring the Hercules of the Screen Renowned Circus Aerialist

EDDIE POLO

Supported by a galaxy of regular Circus performers.

First Three Episodes NOW SHOWING

AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

.....and be sure to bring the children for it is for every one from 6 to 60.

3 shows daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30. Popular Prices.

To-day Special Prize Show at 5-15.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m. only.

"The Golden Arrow"

A Five Part Drama. Not the Ordinary sort of Drama. But a Drama with a Novel Setting.

A REAL LOVE MYSTERY YARN

(Such as Conan Doyle gives us at his Best.)

"UNLUCKY LOUEY"

(A Side Splitting Comic.)

OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

To-night

FANNIE WARD

As "YUKI" in

"A Japanese Nightingale"

Adapted from Onotono Watana's popular novel.

A charming story from the Land of Chrysanthemums.

Pathe Gazette

Luke Commedy

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P.M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Tuesday, 16th, Wednesday 17th and Thursday 18th

"OH BABY!"

Friday, 19th, Saturday, 20th and Sunday 21st

VAUDEVILLE

Monday, 22nd and Tuesday, 23rd

TIT BITS

from Vaudeville and Revue Combination.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p. m. plan for To-Night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Masterpiece from the Classics

"THE FALL OF TROY"

(After Homer's "Iliad")

A Magnificent Production

(Revised and Improved with all that is latest and best in Cinema Art.)

Gorgeous Scenic Effects

"THE FALL OF TROY"

is superfine. The Atmosphere of Olden Days is faithfully reproduced.

"THE TREASURE OF LAUZATS"

(A Magnificent Four-Part Drama.)

A story of

HIDDEN TREASURE

and the strange way in which it is found.

THE

BEST PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR

AT

THE EMPIRE

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

GOOD LUCKS'

36 BRASS & 12 WOOD TOYS

Brass Toys. consisting a set of 36 Kitchen Utensils. PRICE Rs. 4, 3 & 2 Per Set. according to Size & Quality.

INDIAN made with INDIAN materials by INDIAN labour on INDIAN soil.

Wood Toys. consisting a set 12 Painted Animals. PRICE Rs. 10,5,3,2&1 Per Set according to Size & Quality

Buy these Toys for your Country's sake because your country needs you to buy all that is Indian; buy for your own sake because of their beauty, workmanship and good finish buy for your children's sake because of their Playful and Instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set.

ORDER FROM :—GOOD LUCK COMPANY BENARES CITY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Thunderstorms are reported from several parts of the country. The only falls of more than half an inch being the Victoria Point four inches; Maymyo one; Darjeeling one and a half; Jalpaiguri three quarters; Amraoti two; Jagdalpur, Chitaldrug one and a half; Cochin one; Trichinopoly three quarters; Salem two, and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain along the east coast of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.803 Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.2 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.785 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7 "
Minimum do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,S,E,ESE,W.
Movement of Wind	81 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	1.49 "
Do. do. year	60.07 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0.15 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	15	m 2 25	18 1	15 m	8 20	18 6
Tues.	16	m 3 35a	25 11		8 41a	15 9
		m 3 31a	25 10	16 m	9 0	16 7
Wed.	17	m 4 45	26 6	17 m	11 5	20 3
		m 4 39a	24 11		11 5a	17 7
Thur.	18	m 5 55	26 1	18	0 48a	20 3
		6 0a	24 5			
Fri.	19	m 7 30	26 2	19 m	0 38	18 0
		m 7 30a	24 8		2 4a	19 5
Sat.	20	m 8 37	26 7	20 m	1 54	17 11
		m 8 45a	26 6		3 0a	18 9
Sun.	21	m 9 28	27 1	21 m	2 55	17 9
		9 43a	26 4		3 42a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 15 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h. 26m.	Sunset 6h. 43m	
" 16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 42m	
" 17 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 41m	
" 18 (Thursday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 40m	
" 19 (Friday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 39m	
" 20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 38m	
" 21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 37m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	7th	5h.	51-9m. p.m
Full Moon	14th	2h.	24-8m. a.m
Last Quarter	21st	8h.	1-7m. a.m
New Moon	29th	10h.	8-9m. a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala, while night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana except at Bikaner. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 2.50 in. of rain during a thunderstorm and Nagpur 0.18 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally above normal, the excess being greatest in Berar.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and are moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is below normal in the north-west; elsewhere skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above the average throughout; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local falls of rain associated with thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, the Carnatic and Malabar, the heaviest fall being 2.50 in. at Amraoti. Rainfall has also reappeared in the north Konkan. Day temperature is above normal in the Central Provinces and the northern half of the Peninsula.

Local showers are again likely in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th September, 1919:—

Except for a few falls of light rain in Burma and the Peninsula south of Bangalore, weather has been dry over the whole of the Indian area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 15th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Basrah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	93	79	58	..	0	-3.91
Jask	91	79	54	..	0	-3.96
Muskat	91	82	54	..	0	-3.17
Do. (13th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99	75	52	..	7.95	+3.33
Rawalpindi	95	72	71	..	25.44	+14.45
Lahore	98	74	56	..	16.54	+2.41
Hissar	93	73	58	..	8.06	-3.46
Ambala	96	70	47	..	19.98	-1.57
Delhi	98	73	62	..	13.44	-1.53
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96	78	71	..	29.58	+6.78
Mainpuri	98	76	75	..	22.41	+1.12
Jhansi	96	76	70	..	50.96	+20.57
Cawnpore	92	78	79	..	33.33	+4.18
Allahabad	93	72	73	..	31.44	+3.51
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108	74	63	..	2.39	-1.95
Karachi	83	76	81	..	5.23	-3.55
Ajmer	89	73	59	..	11.55	-5.77
Jaipur	94	73	62	..	21.75	+1.68
Kotah	92	77	66	..	35.05	+1.13
Mount Abu	76	66	72	..	57.45	+24.25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94	74	72	..	7.79	-5.19
Dwarka	85	77	83	..	5.98	-4.58
Veraval	92	76	58	..	12.43	-6.16
Rajkot	92	73	76	..	25.80	+5.44
Bhavnagar Para	93	73	74	..	18.14	-6.04
Surat	91	74	76	..	33.89	+2.20
Ahmedabad	94	71	66	..	26.38	-0.76
Deesa	94	74	64	..	45.55	+22.88
Neemuch	89	73	75	..	25.95	-0.99
Indore	87	72	76	..	44.81	+14.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88	74	77	..	71.47	+24.28
Nagpur	89	72	84	0.04	55.43	+17.29
Hoshangabad	89	75	85	..	60.94	+19.30
Khandwa	92	74	80	..	32.84	-1.89
Akola	96	75	80	0.02	30.57	-3.42
Amraoti	95	73	85	2.50	46.15	+7.03
Betul	91	76	82	0.18	42.78	+5.97
Chanda	91	77	77	..	32.45	-10.16
Raipur	90	73	85	..	53.43	+13.76
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	78	81	0.12	60.08	-4.68
Ratnagiri	84	75	94	..	81.30	-8.44
Marmagoa	85	2	89	..	83.28	+0.19
Karwar	85	74	94	..	95.46	-0.88
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96	69	63	..	18.76	-8.39
Ahmednagar	92	68	64	..	11.09	-4.19
Poona	90	66	83	..	13.17	-5.00
Sholapur	94	73	73	..	13.86	-4.08
Bijapur	88	70	89	0.20	5.82	-5.36
Belgaum	88	66	84	..	29.40	-4.06
Aurangabad	92	63	63	..	15.08	-4.66
Hanumakonda(Indore)	93	77	75	..	30.25	-13.71
Hyderabad	92	76	73	..	16.66	-6.86
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85	75	78	..	83.50	-20.50
Calicut	85	74	92	..	69.56	-15.78
Cochin	90	73	80	0.26	67.28	-2.04
Colombo	86	74	86	0.18	19.06	+0.19
MADRAS HINTERLAND MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Mangalapuram	89	73	81	..	16.39	-4.39
Bellary	93	72	72	0.18	5.09	-3.27
Cuddapah	93	77	76	..	17.32	+1.65
Madras	94	77	76	..	12.85	-0.18
Bangalore	84	66	94	0.04	18.67	-6.10
Coimbatore	91	71	78	0.04	3.16	-1.51
Trichinopoly	97	73	75	0.71	8.39	+0.28
Negapatam	94	76	86	..	0.39	+0.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th September, 1919, was 30.049 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For comparing the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given."

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Ivengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 2½ to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—

Sp. gravity 1063; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address.— Janmashtami Building, Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegram:— DIABETES, Bombay.

JAMROOD

THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 8 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY

FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY,

is the

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA

where

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 12th

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, Imports		
Mid. American Spot		18.45
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	28.82
	Jan.	29.04
	Mar.	29.21
New Orleans opening 10 a.m:	Oct.	28.91
	Jan.	28.34

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 12th

Months.	To-day's price
Sept	18.37 +41
Oct.	18.39 +43
Nov.	18.36 +36
Dec	18.36 +36
Jan	18.34 +32
Feb.	18.29 +33
Mar	18.25 +34
April	18.20 +33
May	18.16 +34
June	18.10 +34
July	18.04 +34

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 12th.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.90 Unchgd.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	476 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	226,000
East Indian ,, ,,	115,000
American ,, ,,	2,723,000
Other ,, ,,	137.000
Total Sales	31.000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	Nil
,, Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
,, ,, Stock	63.000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,700
,, ,, Actual Export	2,200
,, ,, Imports	2.000
,, ,, Speculation	Nil
American Afloat	90,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	140,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	7.000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	28.05
,, ,, Jan.	28.78
,, ,, March	28.95
Spot Cotton at New York	29.15
,, ,, Orleans	29.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	28 55
,, Jan.	28 50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.17.50
Silver Commercial Bars	112

Bales.

Week's Exports to Japan	2.000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	805,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	625,000

New York, Sept. 18th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
,, Expot to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	5,000
Future at New York Oct	28.52
,, ,, Jan.	28.76
,, ,, Mar.	28.87
Spot Cotton at New York	29.05
,, ,, Orlean	29.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	28.59
,, ,, Jan.	29.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14½
Demand Bills	4 17.00
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 12th.

Rontes 5%	
Bar Silver Spot	80 3/4
,, 2 months hence	80
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50⅛
Rupee Paper 5½%	65⅛
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	65⅛
Government Securities 5%	85⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	35 68

London, Sept. 13th

Rontes 5%	
Bar Silver Spot	81
,, 2 months hence	80 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50⅛
Rupee Paper 5½%	65⅛
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	65⅛
Government Securities 5%	85⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	35 68

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept 12th

3½ % 1925—1928	85½
4½ % 1925—1945	86½
5 % New	94 7/8

London, Sept. 13th.

3½ % 1925—1928	85½
4½ % 1925—1945	86½
5 % New	94 7/8

Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept 12th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Paid	61
Australian Paid	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters	2,420,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroscopore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£45
Do do Jan-Feb.	£37
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£36
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£20.10
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100
Copper Brasiers	£147
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	43½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov.	
Sellers	53/5
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov.	
Sellers	53/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	2/4½

London, Sept 13th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59
Australian Paid	61
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom Quarters	2,420,000

SEEDS.

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Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov.	
Sellers	53/5
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov.	
Sellers	53/6½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Paid	2/3½

London, Sept 12th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	59

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 321.
Credit 3 Msd/a 336.
T. T. on Japan 121.
D. D. on Hongkong 212.
D. D. on Shanghai 318.
D. D. on Singapore 123.
D. D. on New York 262.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. B. M. Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened quiet but closed steady The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,755, Swan 750, Simplex 700, Shapurji 222/8, Madhowji 2,940, Currimbhoy 495, Kastoorchand 1,350, By. Dyeing 1,760, Cen. India 2,755, Century 592/8, Colaba 2,360, Crescent 272/8, David 790, Fazulbhoy 940, Finlay 717/8, Ind. Malwa 335, Kohinoor 1,710 Cen. Mining 39, Katni Ord. 325, Katni Defd. 1,665, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord. 235, Tata Defd. 1,235, Tata Oil 360, Tata Hydro 1,360, Tata Bank 84, By. Steam 480, Mackenzie 450, Bt. India General Insurance 12 pr, Scindia Steam 35 pr, New India Insurance 51/8 pr, Jupiter Insurance 18/8 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 pr.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. Y. e.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	15%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	84
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	2,200
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	175
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,460
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	6%	54/8
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7½	42
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	6%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 75	75	—	—	53
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£7 8½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½	100
Mercantile Bank ,, 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
,, 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125		23%	113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	—	20%	850

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	160
Akola	100	—	5	115
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	650
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,760
Bomb y United	250	—	25	1,150
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	450
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	20½	612½
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,725
Central India Pi	500	May-Nov.	5%	420
China	1,00	Apl.Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	7	—	40	2,435
Coorla	1,0	Mar.-Sept.	75	930
Cross ent	1	do.	25	2224
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	570
David	250	do.	20	797½
Dawn	230	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	100	May-Nov.	15	325
Emperor Edward	200	do.	60	912½
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar-Sept.	70	967½
Framji Petit	250	May	75	1,030
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct	Nil	995
Gold Mohor	250	—	15	1,000
Globe	500	—	Nil	125
Hindus	100	—	160	1,100
Hyd	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. and				
Ind. and	100	do.	12½	230½
Indian Manufg.	1,000		100	200
Indo-China Mfg.	2o.	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	1	April-Oct.	17½	342½
Jamshed Manufg.	100	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Balco	1,000	April Oct.	Nil	1000
Kastoorchand	500	Mar. Sept.	Nil	1,810
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,670
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	100	1,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,417½
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	125	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Oct.	125	2,225
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,950
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	1 000		400	3,000
Mowab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	—	10	447½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,725
Pabaney	250	—	Nil.	265
Pearl	250	—	50	650
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	570
Planet Mill	100	—	5	155
Premier	65	—	Nil	62½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	15	120
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	150	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil	230
Sholapore	1.000	do.	200	2,000
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	720
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,050
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	780
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,570
Tata O	500	—	6½	1,355
Tata P	500	—	6	425
Union Mill	500	—	—	400
Vehan Cotton O	500	—	75	1,100
P	500	—	7	500
Western India	1,000	—	150	715
Mysore Spinning	500	Feb.-Aug	100%	625

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	575
Amritsar Pathy	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	112
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	6 %	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Fatwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	59
Guserat Ry.	100	June-Jan	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	87
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4 %	80
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct	5 %	77
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry	100	—	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov	4½%	88
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct	5 %	98
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec	3 %	13
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5 %	94
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	9½%	575
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept 15th

	Rate Rs. as.
Davids No. 19	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10½	0 15 0
Currimbhoy No 12½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 11 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 15th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	300
American Dollars	261
Hongkong	213
Shanghai	218
Japan	122
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 15th Sept 1917	1918
	In. Cts.	In. Cts	In. Cts	In. Cts
Colaba (Observatory)	0 12	60 87	71 45	21 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 4	66 89	92 09	21 82
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 4	62 84	80 6	22 27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 59	71 20	84 42	26 44

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the of Accounts of the Bank as on 13th Sept, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,10,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,96,46,725	
,, Deposits at Branches	87,32,492	
		2,86,79,217
Other Deposits		24,72,43,706
Post Bills		4,856
Sundries		20,35,475
	Rs.	29 89,62,254

ASSETS.

		Rs.
Government Securities		2,71,83,844
Other authorised Securities		18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities		2,46,01,751
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		12,06,97,202
Bills Discounted and Purchased		3,63,19,795
Dead Stock		15,53,637
Stamps		10 338
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks		14,85 858
Sundries		6,35,699
Cash		2,44,03,117
	Rs.	29,89,62,254

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay Sept. 15th

		Total up-to-date
Cash Certificates	Rs. 1,883-4 —	Rs. 2,61,725-8

GERMAN CURRENCY IN EAST AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you kindly publish the following letter, addressed by me to the Indian Merchant Chamber and Bureau.—Yours, etc.

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

Sir,—You are no doubt aware that so many thousands of our country men in German East Africa have been in possession of German currency notes, since the outbreak of the war, the notes which are worth nothing now. They also expected our Government to do something in the way of alleviating the difficulty, in the way of making some arrangements to get them respected, through some Banks or some Government departments, but I learn that nothing of the nature has yet happened and they have to suffer a great handicap not only in trade but those who depended on their paultry savings in such notes have to be penniless.

May I therefore request your Chamber to be good enough to take this matter up either with the Government of India or with other proper channels and let me know the result of your representations, for which not only I but all our brothers there will be highly grateful to your Chamber?—Yours, etc.

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.
Bombay, 13th September, 1919.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request, through your columns, the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to explain to the satisfaction of the shareholders in the next general meeting which comes off on the 18th, why have they paid, taking all the circumstances, the times and the reputation of the Tata Company into consideration, such an exorbitant commission of Rs. 28,00,000 for underwriting the second Preference shares? Will they disclose the names of the firms of underwriters, and the extent to which each is responsible? I believe if even half of this percentage of commission had been deducted, from the first call of 10 per cent., as an incucement to the investors, there would have been less heart burning and quicker response.—Yours, etc.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A WOMEN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

EMPEROR.
vs
SHIVAMMA KISSAN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Pratt and a special jury.*)

The accused in this case a woman aged 35 and doing the work of a bidi-maker, was charged with committing murder of one Baburao aged 20 by striking him two blows with a penknife and thus causing his death, and further charged with causing hurt by a dangerous weapon to Bhimabai aged 60 by striking her blows with a penknife on her cheek and arm.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. C. Setalvad defended.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the Prosecution are these. The accused lived in Teli's chawl at Chinchpokhli in a room on the first floor. One Bhimabai also lived in a room at the other end of the chawl with her son Narayen, her nephew Baburao and Baburao's stepmother. On the morning of the 3rd of August, Bhimabai went to the water-tap to wash her feet. The accused was at that time near the tap and was taking water in a brass vessel. When Bhimabai asked the accused to allow her to wash her feet, she abused her and that seemed to be the origin of the quarrel. Nothing happened that morning. However in the evening when Narayen, Bhimabai's son returned from work he went to Mahadhu, the paramour of the accused and told him to ask the accused not to abuse his mother. There was a scuffle between the two and Mahadu ran away.

ENTREATED NOT TO ABUSE.

Later, at about 8 p.m. the accused returned from work, opened her room, lighted her room and began to abuse Bhimabai who was at that time in her room. Bhimabai, then went to the room of the accused and entreated her with folded hands not to abuse her—an old woman. Thereupon the accused held her and tried to drag her in her room Bhimabai caught hold of a down take pipe near the door and resisted. Suddenly the accused struck her two blows one on the cheek and the arm with a penknife. Bhimabai cried out for help when Baburao, Bhimabai's nephew, ran to help her and dragged Bhimabai. Baburao was also struck by the accused with a pen-knife, and two serious injuries were inflicted on his collar bone. Either of these blows was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. Baburao cried out that he was struck when Narayen and Ramji Raoji came out. Narayen knocked down the accused held her hands and Manaji enatched the penknife from the hands of the accused. Baburao died on the way to hospital. The police arrived and the accused was arrested.

Evidence for the prosecution was being taken when the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON & HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

FOR DISMISSAL.

39-19—53-19—Motichand and D. Narotamdas Motichand v Ranchordas Vallabhai a firm, Mehta D and L.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COURTS REPORT.

11-14—741-13—Payne and Co, Bibi Sha Jehan Begum v Essack Suleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

28-19—1558-18—Purshottam and Co, Thakkar Raghunathdas Devraj a firm v Thakar Tulsidas Kanji a firm, Mehta D and L.

Insolvent Ct 27-19—315-18—Mulla and M, Haji Cassam Haji Ali Mahomed and anr B N Laug and ors, Bhai K and Gir.

37-19—1963-18—Malvi M R and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand a firm v Motilal Pragji, N C Dalal.

1-19—9-12-18—Hiralal N and Co, Ismail Manilal Shah a firm v Badridas Hanumandas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

2-19—1149-18—Moti and Devi, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1-19—28-17—Daph F and D, Ratanchand Khimchand Motichand v Salebhoy Mahomedalli Patheria, Mehta D and L.

5-19—70-19—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Naranji v Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

3-19—418-18—Mer K and Co, Jamshedji Navroji Gamadia and anr v Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia and ors, Mirza M and M, Mer K and Co, Jehangir M and S. Craw B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON.-THE CHIEF JUDGE.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

422-19—Sham M and H. Monji Haridas and Co a firm v Jesinghbhai Mohanlal & ors, Part heard 10-7-19.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

222-18—Merwanji K and Co, Messrs Hansraj Jadavji a firm v Messrs Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K and Ch. Part heard by Beaman Judge on 20-7-18.

696-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and Din.

733-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Balwantrao Ramchandra a firm v Messrs Nurimal Rupchand a firm, Amin and Desai.

740-19—Mulla and Mulla, Pestonji Cawasji Sethna v Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm, Ard H D and Co.

768-19—Mehta D and L, Mulji Bhanji v Tribhowandas Jamnadas a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

801-19—Ard H D and Co, Gangadas Vithaldas v Messrs Kantilal Dhulabhdas a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

990-19—Mehta D and L, Govindji Kursondas a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and Dinshaw.

1097-19—Motichand and D. Narrottam Motichand v Messrs Chunilal Amichand a firm, Mehta D and L.

436-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Messrs Haji Valli Mahomed Musa Motiwalla a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

504-19—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Kutton Alaya Balrajaya a firm v Messrs Venilal Vrajbhukandas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

613-19—N C Dalal, Motilal Pragji v Madhowlal Ranchodlal a firm, Shroff and Dinshaw.

442-19—Shroff and Din, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Motilal Pragji a firm, N C Dalal.

624-19—Khandvalla and Co, Bhogilal Ranchodlal a firm v Gordhandas Kallianji a firm, Mehta D and L.

789-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co a firm v Govinddas Jutha and ors, Bhimji and Co.

790-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co a firm v Ramdas Govindji a firm, Bhimji and Co.

1039-19—Payne and Co, Vrajlal Devkaran a firm v Nathumal Ishwarsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

65-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Khimji Velji a firm v Messrs Sethna and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

435-19—Edg G W and Co, Shantilal Saruphand Nanavati a firm v Thacker Chunilal Bhagwandas a firm, Jam R and D.

897-19—Tyabji D and Co, Vithaldas Bhawanidas v Kedarnath Bhugwandas, Dubash and Co.

977-19—Motichand and Devi, Messrs Mirzamal Motilal and Co a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kursondas a firm, Payne & Co.

993-19—Mehta D and L, Keshavlal Poonjabhai v Premchand Chimanlal a firm, M B Chothia.

1137-19—Merwanji K and Co, Wasden and Co a firm v Abdul Hoosein Abdul Karrim, G B Pandya.

734-19—Mans H M and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand v Varajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

770-19—Shroff and Din, Manishanker Kashiram Dave v Hunsraj Purshottam a firm, Purshottamrai and Co.

851-19—Mer K and Co, Messrs Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla Sons a firm v Sha Trikamlal Mulchand a firm, Mans H M and Co.

393-19—Mulla and Mulla, Tribhuwandas Bhimabhai v Messrs Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co a firm, Moti and Devi.

1952-18—Mehta D and L, Achratlal Keshavlal Mehta and Co a firm v Lalloobhai Chhaganlal a firm, Motichand and Devidas.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2444-19—Surajmal and Co, Pragji Laloobhai v Purshotamdas Tricumlal, Part heard 9-9-19.

1665-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jivraj Hirji v Vasanji Govindji, In person.

890-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Messrs Narandas Lachmidas a firm.

1070-19—Khanderao L and M, Narsinha Marther Bhandary and Co a firm v P Louis and Sons a firm.

1117-19—Malvi M R and Co, Keshav Prasad and Co Ltd v Messrs Wilantiram Jharoomal a firm.

1259-19—Tyabji D and Co, Lalchand Ramdaval a firm v Kasturchand Harsukhdas and anr.

1578-19—Surajmal and Co, Jorawarmal Rajmal a firm v Bhutaji Bhuramal a firm.

1823-19—Mehta D and L, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v Bhotaji Bhurmal a firm.

1912-19—Mehta D and L, Haridas Amarsey a firm v Madhowlal Ranchodlal a firm.

1998-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Chunilal Lankarram a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Munji Walji a firm.

2003-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Mahadev Rambux a firm v Messrs Ramdeo Somani a firm, Wadia G and Co.

2107-19—Amarchand and M, Ratanchand Khimchand Motishaw and ors v Balabhai Nanabhai Javeri, M B Chothia.

2146-19—Malvi M R and Co, Nagindas Sarupchand a firm v Ayab Noormahomed Durbar a firm, Mulla and M.

2174-19—Purshottamrai and Co, Thacker Ranchhoddas Mathuradas and Co a firm v Manishanker Kashinath and Sons Mulla and M.

2185-19—Captain and V, Messrs Haji Ellahibux Karrimbux a firm v Sagarmal Bhuramal and anr.

2196-19—Little and Co, Messrs W H Brady and Co Ltd v Virjee Chaturbhuj.

2264-19—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Damodhardas Vrajlal and Co a firm v Messrs Virji Hurjiwan a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2276-19—Payne and Co, Hardayal Nivetia a firm v Ramabai widow, Malvi M R and Co.

2310-19—M B Chothia, Narotamdas Mangaldas v F Mohanlal and Co a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

2314-19—Unwalla P and P, Kaikhusroo Framji Shroc v Khoja Velsey Devraj, Mulla and M.

2347-19—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha v Thakker Munguldas Velji a firm & ors, Madh K and Ch, Malvi M R and Co.

2352-19—Dikshit M and Co, Govindji Shamji a firm v Ramlal Kissonlal a firm, Madh K and Ch.

2356-19—Ard H D and Co, Meghji Padamsey v Vishambharlal Kishorilal and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

2359-19—Mulji and Tha, Maganlal Venilal v Tricumlal Mulchand a firm.

2360-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Callianji Amarchand and Co a firm v Basavantrao Patil a firm, M V Gokhale.

2361-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Kallianji Amarchand and Co a firm v Kullappa Ramgundappa a firm, Manilal and Kher.

2363-19—Mulla and M, Messrs A K Premchand and Co a firm v Messrs Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Shamrao M and H.

2368-19—Mulji and Tha, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchand Tuljandas.

2487-19—Khandvalla and Co, Gopaldas Ranchordas v Virchand Dalsharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

7508-18—Daphtary F and D, The Bombay Sizing Stores Supplying Co a firm v Jainudin F Utanwalla.

2540-19—Mans H M and Co, Sorabji Rustomji Baria v Pestonji Edulji Dubash, Soonderdas and Co.

2544-19—Payne and Co, Sha Edalji Sheraji & Co a firm v Haji Esman Haji Sulaman Dagda.

2548-19—Ard H D and Co, Vallabhdas Laxmidas a firm v Memon Haji Adam Haji Jiya a firm.

2562-19—Dikshit M and Co, Maganlal Bhagwandas v Jugmohandas Lakhmidas Sutaria, Purnanand and Club.

2563-19—Craw B and Co, J Khambatta and Co a firm v The Standard Chemicals and Co a firm, Purnanand and Club.

2564-19—Mulla and M, Hormaz Sheheriar Irani v Bapooji Maneckji Vazifdar.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

2039-19—M B Chothia, Manilal Girdhar a firm v Mohanlal Fakirchand a firm.

2040-19—Ard H D and Co, Khimji Hirji Kayoni v Vasanji Ratansi.

FOR DISMISSAL.

2082-19—Motichand and D, Jugjiwandas Anandji and Co, v Madhavlal Ranchoddas a firm, Jam R and D.

731-19—Vachha and Co, Bhugwandas Netram a firm v Messrs Mathuradas Manji Valji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1638-18—Mehta D and L, Fida Hussein Ibrahim and anr v Umersey Soonderji, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard.

1729-18—Judah and Sol, Selim Saul Reuben v Haji Abdulla Kasan, Payne and Co.

1730-18—Khandvalla and Co, Gullam Hussein Meheralli a firm v Bhurabhai Jairam, Hiralal Th and Co.

1629-18—Mulla & Mulla, Haseinabai widow v. Messrs. Bhawanidas & Co. a firm, Kanga & Sayani.

983-18—Ard H D & Co., Muljimal Mangoomal v. Damodhard

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

PLACE OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The following is the paper read by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, before the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference:—

As many of you are well aware, the Central Co-operative Institute owes its origin to the demand of non-official co-operators to have some central agency to co-ordinate the various co-operative activities in the Presidency. At the Co-operative Conference of 1917, Rao Bahadur Talmaki submitted a paper showing the necessity of the creation of such an Institute. That paper was referred to a Committee of the Conference, which expressed its approval of the Rao Bahadur's proposals, and the Conference passed a resolution in favour of starting an Institute on the lines suggested by the writer of the paper, and appointed a committee to carry out the idea. This proposal had the support of the Registrar, and Mr. Ewbank helped the Rao Bahadur to draw up the prospectus of the proposed Institute, which, after a few modifications, was finally adopted by the committee appointed by the Conference. As the second paragraph of the prospectus clearly lays down the *raison d'etre* of such an Institute, I quote it *in extenso*: "When the Co-operative Societies' Act was first passed, Government clearly stated that its aim was to train co-operators to help themselves, and ultimately to take charge of their own affairs, the Registrar only exercising a general supervision and being responsible for the audit. Since, however, the Registrar was at that time the only permanent administrative authority connected with the movement, the functions of organising propaganda, advising societies, training the secretaries and the committees, and working out new types of organisation have largely passed into the hands of him and of the official and unofficial staff working under him. It is to remedy this state of things that this Institute is being promoted by us. In our view, the future guidance and control of the Co-operative Movement should lie with three co-ordinate authorities; the Registrar responsible for seeing that the Act and the bye-laws are not infringed and that fundamental co-operative principles are observed in organisation, and for the regular annual audit; the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank undertaking the finance of the movement, assessing and organising its credit, acting as a balancing centre, and serving as a channel between co-operative units and the outside money market; and our proposed Central Institute focussing every form of co-operative endeavour, responsible for all forms of Co-operative propaganda, education, and inquiry, and representative of independent co-operative opinion on all questions affecting the movement."

It will be seen from the above we were merely putting into execution the views of the people—official as well as non-official—interested in the development of this movement on right lines. It has been acknowledged on all hands that the Co-operative Movement is pre-eminently a people's move and should in the end be run by the people themselves. That a very large portion of the work connected with this movement has till now been done by officials is due to the fact that the leading non-officials in the country did not in its early stages take any active interest in it. If there had been found a Raifeisen or a Plunkett in each Presidency, the Registrars would not have been burdened with any work beyond that which they were bound to do under the statute. As it is, the work organising, training, supervising, advising, and actively developing forms of co-operation other than credit, has had to be done to a very great extent by the Registrars, and it is to relieve them of this extra work and leave them more time for their legitimate work, that institutes of a similar character, but with other names, have been started in various presidencies. Madras has its Provincial Union and Conference. The Central Provinces and Bihar have their Federations. The Punjab has also a Provincial Union, Bengal has its "Co-operative Organisation Society, while Burma has its district committees.

Before I put forward my views about the 'place' of this Institute in the movement, would refer to the work it has done during the past year, and to the work it is likely to take up in the near future. It has taken over the Co-operative Library, and over and above running the Co-operative Quarterly in English, it has arranged to have similar Journals issued in the three vernaculars of the Presidency, viz., Kanarese, Gujarati and Marathi. It has also taken up the management of the Secretaries' Training Classes and the work of the Co-operative Housing Association. It has agreed to take up the work of the Debt Redemption Committee, as soon as that Committee's affairs are put on a sound footing, and it will also manage Sir Vithaldas' Night Schools for adult members of societies, as soon as that institution has passed the experimental stage. It will not be out of place to express the indebtedness of the movement to Sir Vithaldas both for the brilliant idea of giving education to the grown-up members of societies and for providing all the funds for this object. The experiment is, according to the Registrar, likely to prove a successful one, in which case it will be found necessary to increase the scope of this work. This is what the Institute has actually achieved and is also likely to achieve in about a year's time. But for an Institute of such great importance and potentialities, it is necessary that we should look far ahead and have a clear-cut programme before us. I very well remember Your Excellency's admonition to the students of our University, and I may assure you, Sir, that it is not as a dreamer that I am sketching the following programme of work for the Institute.

(a) The first work that has to be done in connection with this movement is that of teaching and organising societies. Till now this work has been done in this and many other presidencies by Honorary Organisers under the guidance of the Registrar, whose work, the Committee on Co-operation have said, is deserving of great praise. Government are providing funds for the travelling allowances of these Honorary Organisers, and have, in deserving cases, recognised the services of these gentlemen by grant of suitable honours. This work ought to be done under non-official auspices, and I suggest that it should now be handed over to the Institute, together with the money grants that the Government are giving, and also together with its moral support regarding the recognition of such services. If this is done, the Registrars' *responsibility* for this kind of work, which he has to do outside his statutory duties, will disappear, although his advice will, in all important matters, be sought by the Co-operative Institute. There is another reason why this work should be handed over to this Institute. The Committee on Co-operation, in their report, say: "Care should, however, be taken that their (Honorary Organiser's) efforts are systematic and not sporadic, and it is also important that the Honorary Organiser who forms a society should, where possible, retain control as a supervising and teaching agent after registration." An Institute, representating all aspects of co-operation and having on its Board best official and non-official co-operators, would be in a singularly advantageous position in laying down rules for the guidance of the Honorary Organisers in their work in connection with societies after their registration. Latterly, a demand has arisen for the organisation of co-operative stores as well of co-operative purchase and sale societies. Government have recently decided to give an extra assistant to the Registrar to assist in the organisation of such societies. When these stores and purchase and sale societies are organised, they will need much more guidance and assistance in their work than ordinary credit societies, as their success will depend on their being kept in touch with the central market and on their buying and selling at the proper moment. No Assistant Registrar, however capable an official he may be, is likely to know all about the fluctuations in the market prices of the various articles to be purchased or sold by these societies, and it would not be possible for any such official to render the requisite assistance to the newly registered societies, even if he were asked to undertake this duty, which is outside his legitimate work. Such assistance can be rendered by a body consisting of men having a knowledge of the various markets with which the stores and other societies will have to deal. Your Excellency made a valuable suggestion at the inauguration of the series of public lectures under the Institute about the necessity of starting a central co-operative purchase and sale society. You will be interested to know, Sir that a committee of the Institute which had been considering this question has definitely come to the conclusion that a central society of the kind suggested by your Excellency should be started as soon as the details about the methods of carrying out its objects have been settled after discussion at this Conference. The new central society will be in the best position to offer advice and guidance to the stores or purchase and sale societies. It may, later on, be found necessary to have branches of the central society in the districts, or to have independent district societies affiliated to the central society. In any case, we shall have a whole structure, for this kind of work, owing its origin to this Institute.

(b) Although, we, in this Presidency have no supervising Unions as in Madras, our Guaranteeing Unions have to perform similar duties of supervision. The District and Taluka Banks have to perform similar duties; and in the performance of their duties, they will need guidance and advice. As a matter of fact, the Central Co-operative Bank has been asked to send out its officers to guide and advise societies. When the Central Co-operative Institute is fully developed, it will be in a position to send out men to help the District and Taluka Banks or Unions in their supervising work. Let me at this stage make it quite clear that the Institute will not in any way hamper or *control* the work of these bodies. It will come in to help when asked to do so. Moreover, as the Institute is itself a body composed of individual co-operators and representatives of co-operative societies will feel, or at least ought to feel, that if any such check or control is exercised, it is exercised by their own representatives and that it is a sort of self-control, and not an outside control, either of official or non-official.

(c) The work of organising annual or biennial Provincial Conferences and of helping in the organisation of Divisional District or Taluka Conferences is a legitimate work of this Institute. Many of us who attend the Provincial Conferences have very little idea of the amount of forethought that the Registrar has to bestow on organising them, nor of the labour and trouble involved therein both to himself and to his staff. But the few, who have had opportunities of looking behind the scenes, realise how much extra work is thrown on the Registrar and his staff, and to them it is a wonder how they manage to prevent disorganisation in their usual work. When the Co-operative Institute takes up this work as the Provincial Union is doing in Madras, a great burden will be removed from the Registrar's shoulders, and I am sure he is looking forward to the day when he will be relieved of this extra labour and the anxieties attendant thereto.

(d) Some time back, the Registrar prepared a draft scheme for creating divisional federations. This scheme was sent to this Institute as well as to other co-operative bodies and individuals for their opinion, and it was proposed to discuss this scheme at a meeting of co-operators called by the Registrar on April 22nd for the consideration of the steps necessary to meet the expansion of the movement. As this Institute represents the co-operative movement in the Presidency, there was, in my opinion, no necessity of calling a special meeting of co-operators, as almost all the gentlemen invited to the meeting were members of the Institute. As the Registrar had a very large share in starting this Institute, he would be the last person to minimise its importance or overlook its functions. His action in calling an independent meeting of co-operators on which the Institute was only asked to send three representatives is, however, likely to be misunderstood as showing a want of confidence in the Institute. To prevent such misunderstanding, it would be advisable for Government to grant official recognition to this Institute as the chief representative co-operative body in this Presidency, for ascertaining and voicing the opinions of co-operators on all questions of policy affecting the movement. The other day your Excellency appealed for funds on our behalf. We want to follow up this appeal by going round for collecting subscriptions. An official recognition of the kind, I suggest, will strengthen our hands when we approach Indian States and big capitalists for financial assistance. In view of the fact that H. E. the Governor is the Ex-officio President of the Institute, this demand for recognition will not be looked upon as unreasonable. If such recognition is granted, the Institute will be the proper body to be consulted by the Registrar on larger questions of policy.

In sketching the above programme, I have not referred to the work which the Institute may do in developing its present activities, as for instance, having English training classes for union or bank supervisors or organising urban bank to help small industries, or to start co-operative housing societies to make provision for better and cheaper houses for labourers and middle-class men. This will be a natural development and needs no special mention.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE.

SIR JAMES MACKENZIE'S VIEW OF PRESENT TENDENCIES.

Sir James Mackenzie's position in the medical world is so exceptional that his views on the future of the profession are certain to be very widely canvassed. Beginning life as a general practitioner in an industrial town in the North, he came to be the founder of a new school of heart medicine; his name and his writings are known in every civilized country.

The secret of this success is to be found in the circumstance that he learned his medicine in the school of life. He came, while yet a young man, to a very practical sphere; his patients, for the most part hard-working men and women, demanded practical advice and practical treatment. He had to solve the problems presented to him as a practical man. As a result, his observations were made with the object of affording help in immediate tasks; his deductions were founded, not upon expectation and theory, but upon experience. They were quickly subjected to the test of life; errors and omissions were apt to rise up and declare themselves.

This work, so rich in scientific achievement, brought home to him the truth that the chief end of medical knowledge, so far as it relates to the patient, is the prognosis. But it soon became evident that medical education, as at present conducted, is not likely to lead the student to the knowledge essential to correct interpretation of symptoms. The wards in the great hospitals where the student attends his classes are given over for the most part to the study of chronic and established disease. The early signs of disease are not found and so cannot be studied there. Where these early signs are to be met with, in the out patient departments, only the junior teachers labour.

This circumstance, perhaps more than any other, has prompted Sir James Mackenzie to write the present book—"The Future of Medicine": Oxford Medical Publications. The book is really a plea for the practical and the immediate, as opposed to the academic. It is the demand of one of the greatest of general practitioners that the fundamental shall be placed before the merely occasional and that the object of all practice, the treatment of the patient, shall be made once again the cornerstone of the edifice.

Sir James sees in modern specialism a great danger—the spirit is lost in a mass of small enterprises. All the modern laboratory methods, all the elaborate instrumental helps to diagnosis, are, in the last resort, but extensions of the special senses of the trained observer. Yet because the teacher has become academic and dissociated from life, he has too often allowed the laboratory and the instrument to become ends in themselves and, in his delight in mere "tricks," has overlooked the great necessities of his practice. The student is bewildered. He has the idea that medicine, in its vast complication, is beyond his powers of apprehension. He sees the trees, but cannot visualize the forest. He loses heart or becomes a mere hack ready to pander to popular prejudices.

Sir James pleads, therefore, for a revaluation. We must get back to essentials. We must perceive the aim of our craft. We must not be stampeded by the "miracles" of a science that would unseat our purpose. Medical education must begin with the patient's symptoms as soon as these declare themselves; it must comprehend the meaning of these symptoms, how they are produced, why they are produced, what they signify. It must follow the history of these symptoms and relate them to other symptoms. It must look below the symptoms to their deeper causes. In this way the first signs of disease will be known and prevention and cure be facilitated. The student will possess rather than be possessed of his medical education. He will learn, as it were, within sound of the guns. The general practitioner will take his place as a research worker and the vast fields of knowledge in general practice be brought at last under cultivation.—"The Times."

AKOLA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

MR. BAPTISTA TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, of Bombay, is elected and has consented to preside over the District Conference at Akola, to be held on the 2nd November. A Reception Committee with 125 persons, uptill, now has been formed and the preparations are proceeding enthusiastically.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
,, 6 ,, ,, Rs. 97·9 9· % representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·9968%.
,, 9 ,, ,, Rs. 96· 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
,, 12 ,, ,, Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer, it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order

to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues

of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

SCOUT WEEK.

PREPARATIONS IN BOMBAY.

In pursuance of the invitation, a meeting of Scouts officers of different Scouts organizations and sympathisers was held on Wednesday the 10th instant under the presidentship of Rev. J. E. Cuthburt, at his residence to consider about celebrating the "Scout Week" by all Scout organization together at the end of September.

Mr. V. A. Pitale explained the object of convening the meeting by observing that the celebration of the "Scout Week" unitedly would popularize the Scout movement in Bombay and bring about cooperation and unity amongst the different Scout organizations.

After some discussion, it was resolved that Mr. V. A. Pitale be appointed a Provisional Secretary and on the motion of Prinsipal Lee Wilson that a meeting of a central committee composed of one representative of each Scout organization in Bombay should be convened to consider the desirability of having a central organization for such functions. Each Scout organization is, therefore, requested to return its representative and instruct him kindly to attend the meeting to be held on Tuesday the 16th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Rev. J. R. Cuthburt's residence (Bhutkhana next to Gawalia Tank Road Fire Brigade) Grant Road.

THE VISHWABHARATI.

Pandit V. Bhattacharya writes from Shantiniketan, Bolpur:—

Under this name a new departure for higher studies has been opened in the Shantiniketan Ashram of Sir Rabindranath Tagore. The institution is ready to teach at present the following subjects:—

(1) Sanskrit literature and philosophy, (2) Pali language and literature, (3) Indian Arts and Hindu music.

Higher advanced courses in Buddhistic and Jain philosophy will be given under the guidance of Shri Dharmadhar Rajguru Mahasthavira and a distinguished Jain professor.

The students of Buddhistic and Jain philosophy are required to possess a fair knowledge of Sanskrit, but a considerable knowledge in Vedanta and Nyaya philosophy is essential. Two scholarships for Buddhistic philosophy and five for Jain philosophy will be awarded to deserving students. The amount of these scholarships will cover the necessary expenses that are to be incurred here. I shall supply further particulars.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has created a directorship of statistics in Hyderabad State and has selected Mr. Rahmatulla, Assistant Revenue Secretary to the appointment. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has also created a directorship of statistics for the Baroda State and some time ago selected Dr. Pagar, Ph.D., for this post. Both gentlemen were attached to the Department of Statistics, India, last year.

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"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

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BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR FREEDOM FROM OFFICIAL GUIDANCE.

QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF AUDIT.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Provincial Cooperative Conference was opened at Council Hall, to-day, by H. E. the Governor who addressing a large body of representatives of Cooperative Societies and a number of distinguished guests referred to the phenomenal progress of Cooperative movement in the Bombay Presidency. He said a dozen years before there were only seventy societies with a capital of a lakh and half. This year there exist 2,083 societies with a capital of two crores. They had now to consider what direction further expansion should take and what should be the system of control. He would urge Bombay financiers to attend to the necessity of establishing a central store as the desire to avoid the middleman and thus to cheapen the price was now realised keenly in the presidency. He asked them to keep in view three essentials of a sound Cooperative system, good organisation, sound finance and plenty of enthusiasm. As regards the system of control he agreed that official guidance should now give place to independence of action, but non-official efforts ought never to forget the great lessons of selfhelp, self-restraint and self-government which presumes the necessity of the two former qualities.

He paid tribute to Mr. Ewbank who by his work had earned their respect, affection and gratitude.

The Registrar next proceeded to summarise the results of the last Conference and referred to Government insistence on a quarterly financial statement from banks.

To Mr. Joshi's scheme of training classes which had been a great success to provide for welfare work and to increase night schools Government had reserved five lakhs for financing Cooperative Housing Societies. He finally appealed for that spirit of friendliness underlying the Cooperative movement binding people together more than any other kind of public work.

PAYMENT OF AUDIT.

Mr. Deodhar in absence of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Kelkar of the Central Provinces summarised his paper on "Payment for Audit." Who was "to pay audit" charges Government or the Cooperative Credit Society?—that was a question very complex in its nature. R. B. Kelkar insisted audit charges must be defrayed by Government.

Mr. Malji in the discussion that ensued thought they should fall on credit societies at Government suggestion.

Mr. Deodhar proposed substantive resolutions that the present system whereby societies with a capital above fifty thousand only pay for audit should be continued was passed after being debated upon for half an hour. Mr. Deodhar said there was an element of impatience in both official and non-official quarters, the latter wanted to be free and without control. The former, he hoped, would not grudge the audit expenses.

Mr. Curtis denied official impatience and suggested a middle course. There should be private annual audit and Government audit every three or four years.

DR. SARBHADIKARI'S APPEAL.

The Conference found its proceedings enlivened by a speech from Dr. Sarbhadikari who made an eloquent appeal to the educated classes of India whose essential duty it was to take up Cooperative work. He referred to the organisation of University Cooperative Stores in Calcutta and wanted to bring this Bengal idea before the Bombay delegates. He emphasised that it was not lack of financial resources that was clogging the movement. It was lack of will to do, and lack of organisation. And what educated India ought to do now was to raise popular credit.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas found in a paper that he placed before the Conference after the eminent Bengal delegate a radical opponent in Rao Bahadur Naik. Mr. Lallubhai discussed the place the Central Cooperative Institute ought to occupy in a Provincial Cooperative organisation.

Mr. Naik was opposed to any Government funds being handed over to the institute and Mr. Bhadsa Peer was unwilling that honorary organisers should work under its auspices.

Mr. Lallubhai explained that he was putting forth his individual opinion and the paper was recorded.

Mr. Ewbank's paper on "Federation" created most interesting discussion, several delegates wanting to know what were the precise spheres of activity of the Central Institute and the Federation proposed. The Hon. Mr. Garud pressed for the appointment of a committee and the Conference is inclined to shelve the question.

"TOO ADVANCED AT PRESENT STAGE."

Mr. G. K. Devadhar next introduced a paper by the Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, the governor of Co-operative Federation in the Central Provinces and Berar on "The Payment for Audit." He recommended that if the co-operative movement was to be popular and representative in character it must be prepared to bear all charges not only for audit, but also of organisation, education, management, supervision, control and even registration. Several speakers criticised the above as too advanced at the present stage.

At his Excellency's suggestion, Mr. G. K. Devadhar proposed the following resolution:—That in opening of this Conference free Government audit should be continued as at present, except in the case of united, liability societies with a working capital exceeding Rs. 50,000. An amendment by the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai that the question be considered by the Committee was agreed to.

FORMATION OF FEDERATIONS.

The next paper to arouse somewhat animated discussion was the paper by the Registrar on the "Formation of Federations", which would have for their objects—(1) organisation of efficient and regular system of primary audit by its own paid auditors; (2) development of movement by propagandist activity in the shape of journals, conferences, exhibitions, training classes, etc.; (3) supervision, federal inspection and training of new, weak or illiterate societies; (4) to create and organise service of co-operative supervision, secretaries and auditors, with definite rules of promotion who would be eligible for transfer to the staff of central banks or unions and to provide provident fund for all non-official co-operative employees.

Mr. Naik, after some speakers had discussed the question, proposed the following resolutions:—That in the opinion of the Conference if societies in any division come forward to form a federation the Registrar should be requested to draft suitable bye-laws for its organisation. An amendment by the Hon. Mr. Garud that the question of the formation of federations be referred to a committee appointed to consider the question of audit was next carried and the session adjourned.

To-morrow will be occupied with deliberations of the sub-committees and the Conference will meet again on Wednesday.

1ST ORIENTAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the working committee of the first Oriental Conference held last evening at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, a Reception Committee was formed with Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Bar.-at-Law, as chairman. About 100 scholars have promised to read papers so far and a large number is expected to attend. The U. P. Government, the Bombay Government and the Mysore Government are contributing Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, besides allowing travelling allowances to scholars wishing to attend the Conference. Other States and provincial Governments have been approached, and it is hoped they will liberally help the Conference. A favourable reply from the Archaeological Department is soon expected. The museums in Mysore, Bhopal, Baroda, Rajkot, Lucknow and others, will be sending up exhibits for the exhibition.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

QUESTION OF SYSTEM OF CONTROL IN FUTURE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay Provincial Cooperative Conference began its annual session at Council Hall to-day, there being in addition to several members of Government a very large and representative gathering of delegates. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided and in opening the proceedings said he was glad to be able to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished visitors, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary of Calcutta and Mr Hyderi of Hyderabad, Deccan. He earnestly hoped that the Presidency with the exception of a few unfortunate districts was about to enjoy a good year; trade with Europe was being reopened, credit was reviving and the whole agricultural and industrial world was taking stock of the new position. In regard to cooperation he said in 1907 there were 70 societies with a capital of little over 1½ lakhs, in 1919 the movement had grown to 2,083 societies with a capital of close on two crores. They had now, however, come to the parting of ways and would have to make important decisions on two main issues. Firstly, in what direction the movement is to advance, and secondly on what main lines its growth should be controlled. The difficulties created by the war had led all classes to look around to find some means of avoiding tremendous prices charged for food, raw material, and for housing, and there was a desire to avoid middleman by using cooperative methods. He had in Bombay appealed to financers to come forward and finance central stores without which no progress could be made and he trusted they would come to their help. The biggest step taken in the history of cooperation in the Bombay Presidency was the establishment of a Central Cooperative Bank and since that time a number of societies and the amount of business done had increased. And the second decision to be taken is as regards the system of control in future. Government was responsible that the provisions of the Act and rules and by-laws were observed, and it was willing to provide cooperators with a staff of experts but beyond this it had no desire to go.

Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar, then gave a summary of the last Conference remarking that all its recommendations had been carried into effect. The only recommendation which had proved a dead letter was that about milk supply and the cause of its failure had been due to famine, during which time the dairying was a bankrupt industry.

FROM LETTES TO EDITOR

PRO BONO PUBLICO says that in Surat there has been of late a large number of stray dogs allowed to go about diseased and famished and calls upon the local police to take suitable action.

S. I. LIBERAL FEDERATION.

CREATION OF NON-BRAHMIN ELECTORATE URGED.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the Members of the Federation which was held at the Federation Office, Princhopoly, on the 7th instant, under the presidency of Mr. P. C. Thangavelu Pillai:

1. This meeting urges the creation of a separate Non-Brahmin Hindu Electorate, as the indispensable foundation for establishing a responsible popular Government in the Madras Presidency without which no Constitutional Reforms of any kind will either be acceptable or workable.

2. This meeting urges the incorporation of special Non-Brahmin Hindu electorate in the Parliamentary Statute itself, without referring back this vital question to the Madras Government whose views are already in the hands of the Joint Committee.

3. This meetng is of opinion that a mixed electorate would not remove the prevailing gross scandalous and mischievous manuovers displayed by Brahmins in the elections as is evident from the defeat of Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai of Gooty in the recent Madras Legislative Council election and request each member of the Joint Committee to minutely peruse the report, published in the Madras dailies of the 25th July 1919, of the interview with the defeated candidate Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

4. This meeting is surprised at the display of the ignorance on Indian social conditions by Lord Carmichael in drawing an analogy between the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin question with the English and the Scotch.

5. This meeting prays the Government of India that Messrs. Tilak and Wadia or any Beasant and Tilak party should not be permitted to represent the Indian Labour at the Washington Conference as their views are always opposed to the real interests of the Labourers except for political exploitation.

6. This meeting places on record its deep sense of indebtedness to his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur on the noble and forward step initiated by him in offering equal privileges to all communities irrespective of caste and creed towards the realization of democratic principles.

7. This meeting prays the other Princes, Rulers, Chiefs and Zamindars of India to follow the noble example set by his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur to give equal opportunities to all classes of people irrespective of caste and creed.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON,—Sept. 14.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

The "Gazette" contains awards to officers of the Indian Army and others. For distinguished services in connection with military operations in Persia:—

Companion of Bath:—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Percy Sykes.

Companions of St. Michael:—Lieut-Colonels W. E. Dickson and E. A. Real,

British Empire Order:—(Officers) Major F. A. Hamilton; Captains F. E. Buller, O. A. Butters and J. L. Kane; Lieut. Charles Robinson. (Members) Captains Abdul Samad Shah and William Nash; Lieutenants W. P. Hales and Reginald Teague Jones.

For distingished services in connection with military operations in the North-West Frontier of India, Persia and Trans-Caspia:—

Several promotions to brevet rank. D.S.O.'s:—Lieut.-Col. G. R. Vanrenen, Majors W. G. Hawley, B. F Holbrooke and M. H. Lucas John Masters; Captains W. A. Fraser and C. H. Harvey Kelley. Twelve Military Crosses are awarded.

For services in connection with the war in India:—

Companion of Bath:—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Cooke.

British Empire Order:—(Commanders) Major-General A. H. Eustace; Colonels W. E. Blakeney, G. P. Campbell, G. H. Evans and R. E. Picton; Lieut.-Colonels Cecil Kaye, H. A. Lindsay, T. M. Luke, E. C. Ogilvie, A. H. Spence and H. A. Young; Majors F. A. Barnado, Henry Barstow, and W. D. Villiers-Stuart; Captains B. H. Jones, John Lush (both Indian Marine), Lallah Bessie, Dunwoodie Helen, A. M. Rait Agnes, M. Waterhouse (all Lady Superintendents. Alexandra's Nursing Service). Many officers and members.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd received the Chief and Rani of Jamkhandi at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at the Club of Western India at luncheon and afterwards their Excellencies drove up the Race Course in State, on Saturday last.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received H. H. the Lady Pant at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest at the I. C. S. dinner given at the Gymkhana Club, on Saturday last.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at a meeting of the Children's League Committee, on Sunday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Maharao of Cutch at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday morning.

There was a small dinner party at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

At the annual meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee on Saturday Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar was elected president and Messrs. T. Rangachari, Yakub Hussain and T. V. Aenkatram Iyer vice-presidents. An executive committee was also formed.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

FIRST DAY: SECEND BIG MEETING!

HORSES STRUCK OFF.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The following are the horses struck off from Saturday's second Big Meeting:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Dist. 1¼ miles.

Gunning, St. Quin, McNeil, Mayer, Quarryman, Polyorama, and Baronvale.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forward III, Cimaron, Quarryman, Charcoal, and Penny Pie.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Little Trout, Nerissa, Bucko, Eagle's Nest, Vice-Chamberlain, Donna Inez, Summer Thyme, Kinsale, Footman, Cicatrix and Sylvan Dale.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Quite Dark, Cornets Court, Servian, Balira, Raloo, Mirabelle, Miss Glad Eyes, Peach Melba, Trostan, Serbia, Lucky Thoughts, Duck and Minar.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Hakum, Jawad Dowlat, Mentor, Kobab, Nawabzada, Krushan, Beadmaker and Quantity.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Coral.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Distance 6 fur.

Tawdry and Diamong King.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS RACE HORSE.

We are sorry to announce the death of Dansellon, the valuable animal, owned by Mr. J. C. Galstaun, which occurred yesterday at Capt. Crawford's Veterinary Establishment. The horse landed only two days ago after a trying voyage. It will be remembered that he ran second to Gay Crusader in the Derby, finishing in front of Dark Legend, who has distinguished himself in India. Great hopes were entertained on this animal as he was the highest priced horse to land in India after Peace was signed.

CRICKET IN POONA.

SIGNAL SERVICE BEATS POONA GYM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

A very good game was seen on Sunday last, when the Signal Service Depot met the Poona Gymkhana, on the latter's ground, and defeated them by a narrow margin of 22 runs within ten minutes of time. Capt. Fraser, who, unfortunately for the Europeans leaves for Home, on s months' leave, this week, captured his hundredth wicket this season, having an average of about 15 runs per wicket. His contribution yesterday was 7 for 110 and a useful innings of 45.

The Gymkhana had only five wickets down when the second hundred was raised, but the tail failed, against Capt. Fraser's tempting slows, the last five men only scraping up some 20 runs between them.

The scores:—

Signal Service Depot, 245, out of which Corpl. Lord contributed 56, Capt. Fraser 45 and Picneer Mathews 39, not out.

The Gymkhana 223, of which Major Brett contributed 76 and Spicer 61.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AKOLA.

PROTEST AGAINST INDEMNITY BILL.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Sept. 15.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Home Rule League on the 13th inst., which expressed deep disappointment at the Inquiry Commission appointed by H. E. the Viceroy totally disregarding the public demands for an independent Royal Commission, and in this way prevented the Indian subject in getting sound justice.

The meeting further emphatically protected against the Indemnity Bill intended to be introduced in the Council condoning the Official misconduct in the Punjab. The step was bound to be regarded merely as an attempt to support the Executive excesses in the Punjab and in spite of this, if the Government was determined to pass the Bill it should embody, in the same, the release of all political prisoners concerning the recent events in the Punjab and in this way allay the discontent prevailing in the country.

"FABULOUS WEALTH" OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Associated Press telegram published yesterday has put into the mouth of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the amazing statement, that the "fabulous" wealth that India succeeded in making was due to the Sea Power which had saved India. Sir Dinshaw was a sound financial critic, and for many years he was an upholder of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's cry about the *Poverty of India*. Does Sir Dinshaw mean to secede from that position. If he maintains this new theory, I would challenge him to prove the same, not in the big cities of India, but in the villages, which constitute 93 per cent. of India. Was that a statement of facts, or only an outburst on enthusiastic gratitude? Just two years back, Sir Dinsha told me, that the average income of Indians must be £3 per year, as stated in the local "Times Trade Supplement." Does it show enormous or "fabulous wealth" in India, in these hard times? I can show to him on the testimony of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj—of which his friend Sir Narayan is the President—that people were actually living on leaves of trees, in famine-stricken Kathiawar—this year. Is that a token of "fabulous wealth" in the country?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Sept. 12.

A LASCAR IN TROUBLE.

NOVEL WAY OF DETECTING THIEVES!

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal, charged one Feras Udaulla, a lascar on board s.s. Bristol, at present lying in the Bombay Docks, with theft of a watch and a gold-chain, belonging to Mafizal Rehman, the serang of the vessel.

Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainant deposed that on the 11th instant, the property was stolen from his cabin and he enquired of every member of the crew if he had come by it. The accused who was ashore at the time returned on board at 10 p.m. and when asked he admitted having taken the watch and the chain. He was next morning tied by the hands and handed over to the police in the evening.

The accused stated that because he did not pay the serang his usual tip, he (serang) bore him ill-will. On the 11th instant, the serang pretended to have lost the watch and the chain. The next morning a maulvi came, wrote down the names of all whom the complainant suspected and held a lottery in which the accused's name was drawn. He was then called and his hands were tied on the back and was belaboured by several persons including the complainant. He was untied in the evening by the police who reprimanded the serang for having so brutally kept him tied.

Owing to some discrepancies in the prosecution evidence his Worship gave the accused the benefit of doubt and ordered him to be acquitted.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Khan Saheb Cooverjee Darashaw of the Excise Department changed Shanker Shavlaram and Bhapu Khandoo with illicit possession of 24 pounds of opium, valued at Rs. 930. The accused were arrested on Sunday last at Babula Tank Road. Both of them pleaded guilty and were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused, who was a young man, to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or, in default, two months hard labour.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 15.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—304 bales wool E D Sassoon & Co; 640 cwts linseed cakes 1,180 cwts cotton seed cakes 440 cwts groundnuts cakes Sanday & Co; 1,800 cwts groundnuts cakes The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 195 bales wool David Sassoon & Co; 300 bales cottonfly Bhavanji Karsandas & Co; 6,000 cwts myrabollams Purshotam Mathuradas & Co; 300 bales wool Esmail Dossa & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—55 bales silk waste 40 cwts bees wax Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—2,002 cwts myrabollams Purshotam Mathuradas & Co.

S S Merkara for London—1,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co; 18 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co; 150 cwts coffee 50 cwts dry ginger Abdoola Husein; 58 cwts coffee Esmail Dossa & Co; 50 cwts dry ginger Bombay Commercial Co; 200 cwts dry ginger 85 cwts gum kadaya David Sassoon & Co; 119 bundles coir yarn dhollis Cox's Shipping Agency; 650 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoola; 200 cwts turmeric Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 110 cwts turmeric Abdul A Hajee Tyeb; 50 cwts turmeric C Janmohamed; 130 cwts cattle fish H B Bhesania & Co; 13,016 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company; 208 cwts khismis 258 cwts mother of pearls shell David Sassoon & Co; 41 cases mica Hindustan Mining Syndicate; 32 cwts turmeric H Mehervi & Co; 50 cwts dry ginger H J Moosa; 22 cwts gum kadaya 57 cwts gum katherra Shamjee Passoo & Co.

S S Greienden for London—25 bales sauree cotton Madhavdas Laichand; 120 cwts pepper M A Kayum & Co; 68 cwts fishmaws E Akabarally; 250 cwts pepper 136 cwts turmeric S Ramji & Co; 6 cwts mother of pearls shell R P Wagle & Co; 2,143 cwts linseed oil cakes R P Wagle & Co; 600 cwts linseed oil cakes 1,500 cwts groundnut cakes New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 4,004 cwts myrabollams Purshotam Mathuradas & Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams 29 cwts colombo roots Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams M Dayabhai & Co; 62 rolls coir matting 38 bundles coir mats Spaull Sons & Co; 160 bales coir yarn Premanji Khetsey; 6 bales sheep skins 21 bales sheep skins and hides David Sassoon & Co; 11 cwts fishmaws Hajeebhoy Choksey & Co.

S S Ilswick Hall for Hull—2,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 3,500 cwts linseed 40,500 cwts cotton seed Sanday & Co; 10,012 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company; 29,060 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Glensley for Rotterdam—210 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co; 59 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 1,992 cwts copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Glensley for Antwerp—95 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 1,000 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton 120 bales cottonfly V A Sane; 200 bales cottonfly 115 bales cotton waste Khimji Visram & Co; 500 bales cottonfly C Chandulal; 40 bales cottonfly Commercial Trading Co; 55 bales cottonfly D Bhanjee; 4,004 cwts myrabollams Purshotam Mathuradas & Co.

S S Hjelteford for Antwerp—8,001 cwts linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 2,600 cwts linseed The Fazabhai Ibrahim & Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.

S S Largo Law for New York—647 cwts gum olibanum Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi—906 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Gosoh Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 460 bales cotton Nathoobhai & Co; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co; 360 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 100 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat; 300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Nodeganra Maru for Kobe—1,530 bales hides fleshing for (manure) Jeemabhoy Sheriff & Sons.

S S Shingo Maru for Nagasaki—300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co; 100 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat.

S S Shingo Maru for Yokohama—300 bales cotton Gosho Kabushi Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 8 cwts iv F K N Maini.

S S Indo Maru for Yokohama—250 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Sodeganra Maru for Hongkong—100 cwts sharkfins Allibhoy Chagla & Co; 65 cwts raisin N Castorchand.

S S Shingo Maru for Hongkong—500 bales cotton grey twist J David.

FATE OF MR. MALAVIYA'S QUESTIONS.

54 DISALLOWED IN PUBLIC INTEREST!

A Simla telegram states, says the "A. B. Patrika", that the Hon. Mr. Malaviya has been informed that fifty-four of his questions re. the disturbances in the Punjab have been disallowed by the Viceroy, on the ground that they cannot be answered consistently with public interest in view of the coming enquiry.

PRICE OF TWINZA'S OIL CO.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Thirty lakhs is officially intimated as the price paid for the Twinza's Oil Company by the Burmah Oil Company.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder-Abpas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

Lecture by Mr. R. W. Bell on Flesh eating plant at 8-15 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Public Meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay 8-30 p.m. on the site of the Mustan Shah Tank, Belasis Road, New Nagpada, to consider the question Turkey, Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21.

Public Meeting at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Mr. Gandhi's 51st Birthday.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	13	
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8	0	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	
Poona Express	19	40	7	
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7	15	22	

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHANJI MISTRY 13th September 1919, at 3-45 a.m., at the New Sitaram Buildings, Princess Street, Dhobitalao, Manaksha Jamshed ji Chanji Mistry, brother of Ardeshir and Hormusji Jamshedji Chanji Mistry.

THIRD RATHOD-SHIKSHANA PARISHAD.

The third Rathod-Shikshana Parishad will be held at Akola in December next.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

There were 165 deaths in the city of Bombay on Saturday. There was 1 attack of plague.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the above Corps will be held at the Home Rule League's Office, 251, Hornby Road, to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the Secretaries' report, and to elect office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

DEATH OF A COTTON BROKER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ramdayal Mudra, Cotton-broker of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Bombay, which took place in Bombay on Sunday. The deceased (aged 42) was well-known for his business capabilities. In honour of the deceased the Coloba Cotton Market, the Exchange Rooms and Marwadi Bazar were closed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the departure of the Homeward English Mail steamer "Merkara", which was due to sail on Saturday the 20th instant, has been postponed to Monday the 22nd instant, the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Monday 22-9-1919.

Unregistered correspondence up to with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Monday 22-9-1919.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Saturday 20-9-1919.

Registered correspondence up to with a late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Monday 22-9-1919.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Saturday 20-9-1919.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 20-9-1919.

2.—Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G.P.O. at 11 a.m. to-morrow instead of at 10 a.m. to-day.

Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 10 a.m. only to-morrow.

HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman aged 25 Uttambai. The deceased who was in a depressed condition of mind owing to the death of her child, told her mother that she was going to the bath, and after a time a thud was heard and the deceased was found lying on the ground floor in a gutter. She was not right in her mind. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased having thrown herself down, or fallen to the ground floor, from a window whilst in an unsound state of mind.

AFTER EFFECTS OF INFLUENZA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your paper, as I believe it will be of some medical interest to the public and the practitioners:—

I have been examining a large number of men for physical fitness going to Mesopotamia to work in the oil fields belonging to a certain British Firm. Those men rejected by me for heart disease, on careful inquiry, a large percentage of them have given me history of their having suffered from an attack of influenza during the last epidemic. The point of medical interest is, that they have been found to suffer from a particular type of heart disease called "mitral regurgitation" (i.e. leakage of blood through the valves of the left chamber of the heart). I have observed the same condition amongst certain number of patients in my private practice, hence I have written this to know if any other physicians have a similar experience as a common consequence of Influenza, though other forms of heart disease have been detected but in comparatively small percentage of cases.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. ANKLESARIA,
M.R.C.P. (Lond.); M.R.C.S. (Eng.) etc.

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And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

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1, 3, 5, 10, 15-H.P. Just landed in Bombay. Also large number of WAGNER QUALITY MOTORS in stock.

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MASUD—Write to Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer, University of Iowa.

"EAST INDIAN"—We regret that we cannot find space for your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday 16th September, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND INDIA.

British free traders have been fretting over the introduction of the thin end of the wedge of protectionism which characterised Mr. Austen Chamberlain's recent budget. Secure behind the serried ranks of the large majority the Coalition Ministry commands in Parliament, the British Chancellor of Exchequer could defy the opposition the champions of free trade put up against his proposals about preferential treatment of certain Empire-made articles. Mr. Chamberlain vainly sought to disarm opposition by refraining from putting on import duties which would have had the effect of making food and raw materials dear, and to that end only reduced existing duties in the case of commodities produced in the Empire. Conservatives in England had long set their hearts upon the adoption of the principle of preferential trade within the Empire but their tariff reform proposals got no chance. During the war severeal measures incompatible with the free trade faith, were taken by the Government in England, with a view to prepare the nation's mind for the favourable reception of the idea of protective and preferential duties. For four years and more there was a constant talk about the promotion of British industries and of the Imperial trade, and proposals were discussed for cementing the Imperial union by the ties of mutual economic concessions to be made by the constituent parts of the Empire. The resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference foreshadowed the coming of protection and the victory of the Coalition at the last general election strengthened the hopes of the Conservatives and the apprehensions of the Free Trade Liberals. It was said that two Dominions had already been giving preferential treatment to imports coming from the mother country and it only remained for Great Britain to reciprocate, to complete the policy of a zollverein. Under the influence of tariff reforms, the pupils, followers and admirers of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and of those Liberals who thought it fit to abjure their free trade creed, the British stronghold of Free Trade has been assailed.

Th Indian "Dependency," so far as the will of its people is concerned, must be dragged behind the Jagannath car of Britain's fiscal policy. India could not be given protection because England had free trade and thought that what was good for her was also good for this country. Now if England adopts protection, India must follow suit. The special conditions and requirements of India were never heeded to and the public demand for protection was consistently flouted. England imposed upon India what tariff she thought best consistently with her own interests and irrespectively of the needs and opinions of India. The Government of India themselves have, before this, strongly protested against the policy of Great Britain which was detrimental to the economic progress of this country but have had to yield helplessly to the measures imposed upon them from above. The principle that the administration of India must be carried on solely in the interests of her people has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance; and the unjust and unfair treatment meted out to her in economic matters, has become notorious. India does not enjoy fiscal autonomy and is not going to secure it under the proposed constitutional reforms. The Central Government in India will not be made amenable to popular control and, therefore, Indian tariffs will not be shaped in consonance with the opinion of the people. This constitutional position of the Government and the people of India must be carefully borne in mind in discussing questions relating to the fiscal policy of this country and of the Empire. We deem it our duty to administer this warning in view of the application of the principle of Imperial preference which has just been initiated by the imposition of an export duty on Indian hides and skins and the rabate which is going to be granted to the countries composing the Empire. This policy of Imperial preference will be steadily developed and one does not know what particular direction it will take in the case of different articles of import and export. Our leaders must vigilantly watch the development of the system of preferential trade within the Empire and allow no measures which will affect detrimentally the industries, trade, and the general economic condition of India.

It is not difficult to understand why the Indian Tariffs Act Amendment Bill introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council the other day by the Hon. Sir George Barnes, was hailed with satisfaction and gratitude. Members of the Council saw in that measure the beginning of a new economic era in the history of India. They felt that Government had not hesitated to take the necessary steps to preserve the many tanneries, which came into existence during the time of war, against foreign competition and that this was an earnest of the solicitude with which the State in India proposed to assist the industrial uplift of the country. India exported large quantities of raw hides and skins every year to foreign countries to be tanned there and to be partially returned in the form of manufactured commodities. It is calculated that the foreign demand for India's hides and skins is so great that their export will stand a duty of 15 per cent. When a country enjoys a monopoly in the production of a commodity, the export of the latter may be safely subjected to a duty in the interest of the home manufacturer and the exchequer. And we are assured that this is the position occupied by the hides and skins produced in India. It is, however, urged that the duty will affect the prices and the exported quantities of India's hides and skins and an adequate outlet must be provided for the surplus. This object is to be achieved by a rebate which will be granted to other parts of the Empire which will import Indian hides and skins for the purpose of tanning them. It is argued that if an outlet is to be found it is better that it should be provided within the Empire than that foreign countries should benefit by our exports to the detriment of Imperial industries. This is an out-and-out acceptance of the policy of preferential tariffs and it is to be seen how it will work and how it will be extended. Will the system be applied to imports? Shall we be called upon to impose a duty of say 15 per cent. upon the imports of cotton cloth and grant a full or partial exemption to Lancashire goods? How will India benefit in that case? Will the result not be to transfer some of our existing and potential industries to the United Kingdom without any appreciable advantage to this country? What will be the attitude of foreign countries in response to the adoption of preferences against them, and, in particular, of Allied countries? Will they retaliate? And if they do, and also if we are driven to rely upon the constituent portions of the Empire for the supply of commodities, will not Indian manufacturers and consumers be required to pay higher prices, and will they not thus suffer? These and other such questions must be calmly considered before we accord our approval to the policy of preferential trade that has now been initiated. Take the case of the 10 per cent. rebate on the export of Indian hides and skins. It means a concession to tanneries in other parts of the Empire and therefore competition with Indian production and manufacture. From the point of view purely of Indian industries, British competition will have the same effect as foreign, and the problem of imperial preference is not as simple as it looks on the surface.

AT SEA!

The "Times of India" is surprised to find legal non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council "at sea" in the matter of the Indemnity Bill and undertakes to lesson the ignorant on the historical appropriateness of the measure. The task is superfluous so far as the instruction of legal non-official members is concerned. We fear that in dilating on the causes of public opposition, the "Times" is gurgling beyond its depths. "The criticisms arise from misapprehensions that are natural in a land where Government has, until recent years, been autocratic, and where the constitutional usages by which the people of England guard and preserve their freedom of citizenship are not as yet fully understood." The first implication is that Government are passing this legislation not through the strength of their autocracy. The suggestion is absurd, because the validation of some of the outrages alleged in the Punjab would be impossible in countries where the Government depend not on autocratic power, but on the will of the people. The "Times" speaks of "until recent times." Since when have the Government ceased to be autocratic? We thought that even the sponsors of the present reforms regarded the dilution of the central autocracy as unthinkable. The second suggestion is that Indians oppose the Bill because they do not cherish the constitutional usages of freedom dear to English citizens. There can be no doubt that English citizens would, in the event of a Government with the Punjab record for their credit, kick them out into the English Channel and refuse granting them "indemnity" for the excesses done. Whenever indemnity bills were passed in Parliament, there were no questions on the necessity of Martial Law and it is the care with which duties were performed in past cases which made the validation appear inevitably automatic. The "misapprehensions" of which the "Times" sapiently speaks are due to reasons just contrary to those discovered by it.

"If anybody says he is not convinced that such necessity existed in the Punjab, let him await the special inquiry to be made," says our contemporary. It is a more sensible counsel of patience than what the Viceroy gave when he lustily called out to sceptics to go and see the Punjab. The "Times" must know that the people of India, barring the bureaucracy—both in unifom and mufti—have questioned the necessity of Martial Law in the Punjab. What the people ask is that just as they are bidden to suspend judgment regarding occurrences of which they have been more or less aware, the Government also should, in the first instance, await the verdict of the Enquiry. Let Government have the decency to wait for the pronouncement of their own Committee touching the justification for Martial Law on which the Bill is pivoted. The "Times" unfortunately strives to distort the inferences that follow from the admissions made by itself in favour of the Government. but the dutiful endeavour should have been made, for the purpose, without granting the premises that entirely destroy its own conclusions. The fact is that the "Times" is at sea in the business of justifying the Government by making the worse appear the better reason.

AN URGENT NEED.

We are confident financial help, not only from this city with its rich traditions of generosity and philanthropy, but also from all over the Presidency, will readily be secured by the founders and promoters of the New Poona College, which was affiliated as a Second Grade Arts College to the University of Bombay in June, 1916. During the three years of its existence, it has abundantly justified the necessity of the addition of another institution for the imparting of higher education to the two which had been doing that work in Poona. The one, the Deccan College, is a Government institution, and has been looked upon by the educated classes of this Presidency as a seminary for the higher education of the sons and daughters of the official, the professional and the higher middle-classes. The Fergusson College, which has had to depend in point of efficiency of teaching upon the sense of self-sacrifice of young men, who choose the quiet dignity of an academic career on a very modest salary to the possibilities of financial success in the practice of law, had been far too overcrowed to afford entrance to those aspirants for an Arts degree whose limited purse rendered education for them in Bombay or at the Deccan College an impossibility. It is not surprising then to find that the New Poona College has nearly four hundred students on its rolls. It was time that it housed itself better, and established itself on a stabler financial footing. Its needs are many. As Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said in his report to the University of Bombay concerning the institution: "A large college is a little world of its own, and should be built on open and healthy ground, with its hostels, professorial residences, and gymkhanas rightly placed and every detail attended to." Sir Narayan further pointed out that "as the college is likely to be large it should be from the first designed and built with the future in view, that the central building should be erected on a liberal scale, and all ground, needed for additional erections, whether laboratories, libraries, hostels, to be large, it should from the first be marked out, so that the completed whole may satisfactorily meet its various ends, and at the same time harmonise with artistic plans and academic ideas." The public,—the charitably inclined public,—has very often no idea of the multitudinous needs of a rapidly growing educational institution, and we hope the statement of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will give it an idea of the urgent necessity of rendering financial assistance to the New Poona College, which has "made good" its promise in so short a time. It has secured an able teaching staff, some of the members having had the benefit of education at an English University. It has already filled a long-felt want and if it is given in time the financial support it needs there is no doubt it will be one of the most important colleges which will build up very early, we hope, the future University of Poona.

Notes of the Day.

Sinn Fein Suppressed.

Mr. Lloyd George's Government have no known policy for Ireland, but they have now found something to do and incidentally revived interest in a tragically dull situation. The chief merit of the sensational action taken against Sinn Fein is that it will placate all those who were, of late, inclined to charge the Irish Government with the political offence of "birrelling." The Sinn Fein Parliament has been proclaimed as an unlawful association and legally suppressed. The growth of political crime has been serious in South Ireland. In Clare the situation has been for some time practically out of hand and police officers have been performing the duties imposed on them at peril of assassination. South Ireland is occupied by an army of more than 60,000. The Royal Irish Constabulary, armed and ready for action, have been parading in Dublin. The situation has been one of scuffle with the people with varying degrees of local successes. How long is Ireland going to remain as a field of coercion and militarist energy? No one will expect that the open fight now launched against Sinn Fein will simplify the problem of governing the nation against its will. If 60,000 men were necessary to keep Ireland, the number cannot possibly be less for the task of struggling with Sinn Fein after being officially suppressed. In fact more men will be necessary for the purposes of occupation, because there is no probability of the extinction of Sinn Fein. The challenge will only revive it and prolong the agony of secret discontent. We shall not be surprised if after the revival of open organisations, Government revert to the old and simpler policy of enforced toleration. The Cabinet has nothing constructive to offer, but it has caused a stir to be succeeded by a deadly calm.

Menace of Alliances.

If von Tirpitz has managed, in beardless melancholy, to produce a book ruminating on lost opportunities in the war, Lord Fisher is doing no less in the way of desultory authorship as he expatiates on the future of naval supremacy. Lord Fisher is a professional genius with a touch of the braggart about himself. He refuses to help in the reorganisation of the British Navy if the whole business is not entrusted to him. The threat of inaction seems to be rather vainglorious and it is doubtful if the Government are going to be forced to accept lordly dictation. In discussing the future of naval rivalry in the world, Lord Fisher shows a degree of candour which must be disconcerting to people who believe in the propriety of reticence in matters of international jealousy. Lord Fisher concludes that a fight between England and America is inconceivable. As America is serious about establishing her own invincibility as a sea-power and is busy with programmes of naval expansion, all possibilities of conflict have, of course, to be sedulously avoided. Lord Fisher argues that since a fight is inconceivable, there should be an open Anglo-American alliance, capable of "cominating the world at any time." Further the alliance should fling a threat to the world "simply telling all others not to build more or we fight you here and now." The heroism of simplicity could not go further. If one nation can be a road-hog to the rest of the world, the menace to weaker peoples is not lessened by there being a combination of two to bully all others. As we see growing evidences of American detachment, Lord Fisher's proposals would only deepen the suspicion of Americans that to be entangled in European affairs would be disastrous to their free interests. It is certain that ebullitions of this kind will not hasten America's response to the Peace Treaty.

"Everybody Is Doing It!"

Hegel's precept that the real is the rational must have had a deep appeal to D'Annunzio when he resolved on copying the methods of force that are still allowed to win with the connivance of the Supreme Council. Italians have been feeling that if the rule of grab and spoliation is allowed in some cases, they should also have, with regard to Fiume, the benefit of its operation. President Wilson omitted to do a large number of things expected of him, but he specialised in the matter of applying forgotten principles to Fiume. Concentrating himself on that city, he missed other cases of wrongful assignment which Signor Orlando's memorandum pointed out. Losing faith in "justice," poetic or diplomatic, D'Annunzio embarked on his adventure of entering Fiume by force with later expectations, perhaps, of imitating Rumania with regard to the epistolary warnings cue from the Supreme Council. The D'Annunzio raid, which apparently resembles the Jameson raid, must be having popular sympathy in Italy. The Fiume Government is taking energetic steps. The statement of Premier Nitti in the Chamber indicates that the adventure of D'Annunzio, with his romantic antecedents, has strongly appealed to his countrymen. The troops who were ordered to intercept and disarm the raiders refused to obey the orders of the commander! On the last occasion when a surprise spring on Fiume was feared, there was a naval demonstration of the Allies and the matter ended for the moment. What is the Italian Government going to do to the men who have made this sudden and unauthorised attack? Will it be content with collusive silence or will it be drawn into active support?

Road Hogs in Bombay.

A correspondent has forwarded to us a copy of a letter, which, he says, he has sent to the Governor of Bombay, the President of the Corporation and the Commissioner of Police, concerning the daily increasing motor accidents in the city. He writes:

No one who lives with his mind, eyes and ears open can deny the most pathetic fact that motor car accidents just like sunrise and sunset, have become a phehomenon of daily occurrence in this city of Bombay. Most heartrending it is that the Government and the Municipality, the two and the only two bodies which are the unquestioned trustees for the preservation and the safe-guarding of the lives and property of the people, should not have been awakened to the dangers of this daily increasing epidemic of moton accidents, which in the majority of cases end fatally. That, in spite of prosecutions, fines and imprisonments, there has been no abatement in the number of accidents is unrebuttable evidence to prove the ineffectiveness of the existing regulations to deal with this class of offenders and offences. From this circumstance it would appear that the punishments imposed have served but to give some sort of encouragement to the growth of this offence.

The general belief among the public that the recklessness of the drivers is in a large measure the outcome of the confidence they feel that their well-to-do masters will save them at any cost from the consequences of their folly, is not without some basis. Other accidents may be traced to drunkenness or the spirit of bravado and competition prevailing among the drivers. A large percentage of the accidents could certainly be avoided if the owners of motor-cars and lorries made it a point to impress from time to time on the drivers in their employ the necessity for driving carefully and slowly and to avoid accidents at any cost. The indifference a good many of the "Sahebs and Sethias" of Bombay display in regard to the proclivities towards recklessness on the part of their chauffeurs is very deplorable. They are partly responsible morally, if not criminally, for the sufferings inflicted through the negligence and recklessness of their employees, if being aware of them, they do nothing to check them. The sentences, generally of paltry fines which are easily paid by the drivers or their masters, do not prove effective enough in the majority of cases. They local magistracy will, we trust, see to the advisability of imposing severer penalties should the present epidemic of motor accidents show no signs of abatement.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

CAPETOWN.—The Senate by 30 votes to 5 passed a motion ratifying the Peace Treaty.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

BOASTING OF GERMAN SUPERIORITY.

VON TIRPITZ'S NEW BOOK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 15.

In his book Admiral Tirpitz claims that the battle of Jutland proved the superiority of the German personnel and material and that the German losses wee one-third of the British. He says the fleet returned to the harbours elated and surprised at its success, the crews regretting that opportunity had not been taken at the beginning of the war to stake the fleet on victory. He declares that the most striking proof of the value of the German navy is that the British avoided meeting it, especially the longer the war lasted. Von Scheer in the course of 1916 made several fruitless efforts to bring the British to battle, but their numerical inferiority made it impossible for the Germans to offer battle at the Scapa Flow or the Dover.

Von Tirpitz, after describing the battle of Jutland, however, after boasting of German superiority in the opening engagement of the cruiser squadrons admits that when the battle fleets engaged the German vanguard was forced to turn by the alteration of the British course. By this the Germans suddenly encountered the main British body deployed in mist. It immediately concentrated a heavy fire and the German situation thus accidentally became tactically disadvantageous. Von Scheer escaped from a dangerous position by turning the fleet together, a manoeuvre which few fleets in the world would have carried out under a rain of fire. Having re-formed his fleet he swung round to attack again but the appoach of night made the carefully planned battle formation impossible. If the British had felt in any way superior they would have clung to the German fleet in all circumstances. Von Scheer believed that there would be a renewal of the fight in the morning with certainty but preferred to accept the battle near the fairway free of mines, accordingly during the night he made for the neighbourhood of the Horn Reef.

HIS ATTACK ON VON MULLER.

Von Tirpitz constantly attacks Bethmann-Hollweg, the Kaiser and the latter's entourage of flatterers for the inactivity of the fleet early in the war. He specially attacks Admiral von Muller whom he describes as a courtier, popular with ladies, a teetotaller, a pacifist and friend of the late Mr. W. T. Stead. He declares that Admiral von Muller has excessive share in the responsibility for Germany's downfall and says that the Kaiser's reluctance to relinquish the supreme command was responsible for the navy rusting.

Von Tirpitz in July, 1914, urged the appoint ment of a supreme naval commander suggesting himself as the officers objected to others. He says already in Autumn of 1914, the members of the Kaiser's entourage only dared to visit Von Tirpitz after dark.

The Kaiser was particularly proud of the Mediterranean squadron, hence the Goeben was not in the North Sea as Tripitz desired.

EFFECT OF ENTRY OF JAPAN.

Von Tirpitz says that the entry of Japan into the war wrecked the plan of a campaign against the enemy trade by the crusier squadrons and made it necessary for the ships to attempt to break through home. He says if his advice had not been disregarded von Spee after the battle of Coronel would have sent his ships home separately after the fashion of the Moewe and other raiders thus establishing the prestige of the battle of Coronel in the eyes of the world, but von Spee, being left in ignorance of the general war position encountered the Falklands squadron whose superiority he did not suspect.

SOVIET AND ESTHONIAN GOVERNMENTS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD AT MOGILO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

HELSINGFORS.—The Soviet foreign commissary has informed the Esthonian Government that peace negotiations will be held at Mogilo near the Pskoff-Reval railway.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

BETWEEN RIGA AND SOVIET GOVTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

A Bolsrevik wireless message says the Riga Government has accepted the offer of the Soviet Government to begin peace negotiations.

"GERMANY PREPARING TO OBTAIN REVENGE."

STATEMENT BY CARDINAL MERCIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Sept., 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 15.

The Havas Agency states that Cardinal Mercier's pronouncement that Germany is preparing to obtain revenge has deeply impressed French public opinion and it is hoped that the pronouncement will be a warning to President Wilson against making further concessions to Germany.

SINO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

CHINA'S FIRM RESOLVE

NOT TO SIGN PEACE UNTIL SHANTUNG IS RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

PARIS.—It is declared with reference to the Sino-Japanese difficulties that the Chinese Government is firmly resolved not to sign the Peace Treaty until Japan restores Shantung.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 15.

Considerable discussion has been caused in the Peace Conference circles by the report that negotiations are under way between Japan and China for the immediate return of Shantung. The latest information is that China will not negotiate directly with Japan for the return of Shantung. The Japanese circle in Paris state that the return of Shantung is regarded as a regular thing but nothing can be done as long as China holds the trump card of not signing the treaty.

SYRIAN QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED BY PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, 13.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Sept. 15.

M. Clemenceau will see Mr. Lloyd George to-day to discuss the Syrian question.

ARMS RAIDS IN IRELAND CONTINUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

The raids for arms continued throughout Ireland yesterday. There was no disorder.

"OLD WORLD MUST AND WILL COME TO AN END".

PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George in a message to the people of Britain says if we renew the lease of the old world scarred by slums and disgraced by sweating, where side by side with want was waste of inexhaustible riches of the earth we shall betray the heroic dead, and shall be guilty of the basest perfidy which ever blackened the people's fame. The old world must and will come to an end.

ILLNESS OF M. CAILLAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

PARIS.—The Ex-Premier, M. Caillaux, has been removed to a nerve sanatorium.

EX-CROWN PRINCE VISITS EX-KAISER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The Ex-Crown Prince with his two children is visiting the Ex-Kaiser at Amerongen for two or three days.

GREAT VICTORY OVER BOLSHEVIKS.

9,009 TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

A War Office communiqué says after three days' battle at Tsaritsin in which the Bolsheviks made a combined attack from different directions upon the town the defending troops under General Wrangel heavily repulsed the attackers capturing 9,000 prisoners, eleven guns and over hundred machineguns. Three Bolshevik regiments surrendered and two others were completely destroyed.

"WORLD IN FLAMES WITHOUT PEACE TREATY."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON GERMAN FIELD OF CONQUEST IN EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

A telegram from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, says President Wilson in a speech there pictured the world as in flames unless the peace treaty were accepted. He said there was a field of conquest eastwards for Germany, who was already negotiating with the Bolshevik Government in the hope of finding ground for industrial and political intrigue.

DOCKERS' STRIKE IN MARSEILLES.

40 SHIPS HELD UP.

ELECTRICITY CUT OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

MARSEILLES.—On Saturday forty ships were held up by the strike. The streets were in darkness as the gasworkers were out, while electricity was cut off causing a number of establishments' to close. The Prefect has sent an urgent request for troops to Paris.

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE.

APPEAL FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Sept. 15.

BOSTON.—Seven persons have been killed as the result of the police strike. The city is now quiet and is patrolled by soldiers in trench helmets. Governor Coolidge declares that the Police are deserters not strikers. Arbitration with them is impossible and their reinstatement is improbable if they yield.

M. Gompers has appealed to the police of Boston to resume work asking them to await the conference of the representatives of capital and labour convoked by President Wilson for October 6.

INCREASED ARMY PAY.

REVISED SCALES FOR OFFICERS' SALARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

A Royal Warrant has been issued substantially increasing the army pay.

Second-Lieutenants receive £394 and £448 sterling annually if married and between £320 and £375 if unmarried.

Lieutenants receive from £448 to £503 if married, and from £375 to £429 if unmarried.

Captains and Majors receive equivalent increases.

Colonel receives £1,242 if married, and £1,184 if unmarried. The men's rates of pay are those already announced.

STATEMENT ON FIUME RAID

ANNOUNCEMENT IN ITALIAN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

ROME.—In the Chamber in the course of a statement on the Fiume raid, Premier Nitti announced that the Commander of the Sixth Army Corps had been ordered to intercept and disarm D'Annunzio's troops, but the troops had refused to obey the Commander's order.

The paper 'Epoca' states that General Badoglio, the Deputy Chief of the staff, has gone to Fiume with full powers.

CAPTURE OF YAMBURG.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN NORTH-WEST ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Sept, 15.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors says the Russian North-west army has captured Yamburg.

RIOTING BY A EUROPEAN BRITISH LADY.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

Mr. Justice Ryves at the Allahabad High Court admitted the appeal made on behalf of Mrs. Farnon, a European British subject, who had been convicted by the City Magistrate of Lucknow of rioting and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and also to execute a bond for keeping peace for six months. It was alleged that Mrs. Farnon and Miss Fowler went to the house of Mr. David and there committed riot. She and Miss Fowler, it was stated, broke the panels of the front door and tore the curtains inside. Mrs. Farnon also slapped Miss Davis on the face. Mrs. Farnon alleged that she was locked inside, that she kicked the door to get out and that the panels consequently dropped.

Miss Fowler stated that she broke the glass to get at the latch in order to let her sister out. Mr. David said that Mrs. Farnon came to his house to make a row about a servant. His Lordship admitted the appeal and allowed the appellant to be released on bail.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FIUME RAID.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

ROME, Sept. 14th.—In course of his statement on the Fiume raid Nitti stated that the latest news was that the situation created at Fiume by the coup-de-main was serious because 2,300 men had entered the town without a right to do so. He was determined to act so as to avoid grave conflicts. He deplored what had happened because for the first time sedition even for idealistic aims had entered the Italian army. Nitti strongly denounced the adventurous enterprise and repudiated the reports that Government had encouraged it. Government had taken every measure to prevent the raid and would not tolerate it. He deplored military sympathy and stated that steps had been taken to organise the army command with a view to eradicating weakness.

The Premier pointed out the danger through Italy failing to carry out her engagements with the Allies and dwelt on the humiliation of sincere apologies he would be compelled to offer. He particularly referred to the betrayal of interests of the Fatherland by imperilling indispensable credits from the Allies. He announced that an inquiry would be opened in Rome as soon as possible to investigate civil and military responsibility. Soldiers who failed to report within five days after being summoned would be prosecuted under the military penal code. Nitti mentioned that D'Annunzio's grenadiers had started during night and proceeded in forty motorcars to Fiume, whence a battalion awaited them on the armistice line. The Commander of the Eighth Army Corps sent the Commanders of detachments to which the raiders belonged with the object of persuading misguided ones to return. D'Annunzio announced his intention to instal himself at the office of Army command in Fiume.

BRATIANO RESIGNS.

HIS EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

PARIS.—The Rumanian Minister learns from Bukharest that Bratiano has resigned. Bratiano explained that his action was due to the belief that Rumania's interests were endangered through the Allies' request to relinquish undivided possession of Banat and share it with the Magyars and the Serbs. It is stated that Bratiano's succes or will be better enabled to submit conciliatory formula to the Allies for safeguarding Rumania's interests as he will not be pledged like Bratiano regarding the future of Banat.

SERBIAN CABINET.

WHY IT RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

BELGRADE, Sept. 13.—The Serbian Cabinet has resigned because it failed to obtain the suppression or modification of clauses in the Austrian Peace Treaty dealing with the protection of minorities in the territories ceded to Serbia which, it declares, infringe the Serbian sovereignty. The Government will retain power during the crisis.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT.

MOST COMPLETE SURVEY OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL PORBLEMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

"The Times" characterises the report of the Calcutta University Commission as the most complete and authoritative survey of the problems of Indian secondary and university education ever issued and by far the most important pronouncement on these problems, since the famous despatch of 1854.

SEQUEL TO STRIKE OF TUG CREW IN MARSEILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 12.—Not one of the steamers which arrived to-day was able to berth owing to the strike of the tug crews. All ships are anchored on roads.

CHINESE TROOPS DRIBBLE TO OUTER MANGOLIA.

SCHEME TO PROCLAIM MONARCHY IN MANCHURIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 15.

"The Times" learns from Peking that the Chinese troops contrary to the terms of the Kiakhta Convention have dribbled to outer Mongolia ostensibly to assist the Mongolians against the Buriat Pan-Mongol movement headed by General Semenoff. Meanwhile Semenoff under invitation from the Governor-General of the Manchurian Provinces is en route to Mukden and has been treated with extraordinary honour by all Chinese military officials. In this connection rumour is afloat of a scheme to proclaim monarchy in Manchuria with the Manchu Prince who has resided at Dalny since the revolution. There is much in the present circumstances to suggest that some deep-laid plot of this kind is afoot and that Semenoff is interested. It is generally felt that some kind of change in the status of Mongolia and Manchuria is impending.

PUNJAB GOVT. EXODUS TO SIMLA.

WHY IT SHOULD BE STOPPED.

MR. CHANDA'S RESOLUTION LOST.

QUESTION OF HIGH PRICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 15.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, presiding. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, Foreign Secretary, took oath of allegiance.

In moving that Simla should cease to be the Summer headquarters of the Government of the Punjab. Mr. Chanda said it might naturally be assumed that being an outsider he had no business to move the resolution. But the question had an indirect bearing on the whole of India. It might be remembered that the Punjab Government was first allowed to come to Simla owing to the great importance of the question affecting the Frontier Province, which was included within the administration of the Punjab for a long time. Since then, the North-Western Frontier had been created into a separate province, under the direct control of the Government of India. Mr. Chanda next quoted extracts from the despatch, in which Lord Hardinge strongly urged the undesirability for the supreme Government to be at the headquarters of a provincial Government. It adversely affected both. This view was accepted by the Secretary of State and subsequently culminated in the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Moreover it was highly undesirable that the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab should have such close association with the Government of India, which the rulers of other provinces did not enjoy. If he knew rightly the Government of India on more than one occasion has wished the transfer of the Punjab Government from Simla. He said when the reform scheme came into operation, probably the ruler of the Punjab would be a British peer. So it was highly undesirable that two English noblemen should have their Summer headquarters at the same station. He quoted the opinions of Lord Dufferin. Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Macdonell on the subject of the undesirability of the Government of India being too closely associated with a provincial Government.

Another strong reason

Mr. Chanda said another strong reason for the transfer of the Punjab Government from Simla was want of accommodation. With the growth of the Legislative Council, the creation of the Industrial Department, the expansion of the Royal Air Force including civil aviation, it would be simply impossible to get any place in Simla for the location of these offices. Already land acquisition proceedings in Simla had created great discontent among the people and further attempts of Government to acquire more houses would constitute a public danger. He was sorry that in spite of the fact that newspapers had been giving vent to the bitter feeling of the public at Simla, Government was satisfied that the house acquisition act had not caused any alarm.

He said that as regards the financial aspect of the matter, it was obvious that under the present procedure it would heavily tell upon the finance of the Government of the Punjab and he thought that the same expenditure, if directed towards the equipment of another hill station, would relieve Simla of a very great congestion and would at the same time guard against any objection being raised in future.

Sir Umar Hayat's opposition.

Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan, in opposing the resolution, said the Punjab Government was having their Summer headquarters in their own territory. It was the Government of India which had encroached on their territory. There were miles and miles of hills, in which direction Simla could be extended. He was afraid after the terrible expenditure during the war, no proposal involving a large outlay on creating a new hill station could be seriously considered now. As the bulk of the Indian army was recruited from the Punjab it was absolutely necessary that its Government should be in close touch with the headquarters.

Sardar Sundar Singh opposed the resolution. He hoped Mr. Chanda was not jealous of the Punjab.

Sir William Vincent said no suggestion was made in the resolution to investigate the question fully and to obtain local opinion on it. The Council was asked to come to a summary decision, a position which the Government of India could not accept. If it was the intention of Mr. Chanda to make Simla an Imperial enenclave he would say the proposal involved considerable expenditure and Delhi was an example to the point. As regards the arguments employed in the despatch of 25th August 1911, he must remind the Council that most of these arguments were not accepted by a large section of non-official opinion. Regarding Mr. Chanda's argument that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was the only provincial ruler who sat in the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir William Vincent hoped there was no one in the council who was sorry to sit and work with Sir Edward Maclagan. The Home Member next touched on the question of congestion in Simla which was a real difficulty and a strong argument in favour of the mover. He stated since the last outbreak of influenza measures had been taken to remove the congestion. The mover had not mentioned any particular hill station where the Punjab Government could move. If he had Dalhousie in mind the Home Member would like to mention that it was estimated that Dalhousie would cost thirty five lakhs without the railway and perhaps the total cost would be near about one hundred and twenty-four lakhs. This was a proposition which Government was not prepared to accept. He would like to keep the question an open one till a suitable opportunity occurred. For the present however he would oppose the resolution.

Opposition due to vested interest.

Mr. Sarma supporting said the opposition of the Punjab members was due to the vested interest. The position of the Government of India during the recent disturbances was gravely misunderstood because it was so closely associated with the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. Mant, by way of explanation, gave detailed accounts of the purchase of some houses in Simla the propiety of which was questioned by Mr. Chanda.

Pandit Malaviya supporting the resolution said he could not understand the attitude of the Home Member who said the question be left open and at the same time resolutely opposed it. Was it the intention of Government to solve or shelve the question? He supported the view that when the reforms were an accomplished fact Government would be hard pressed for accommodation for the increased regiments. The close association of the Punjab with the Government of India was disadvantageous to the people of the Punjab. In many cases they did not get justice from the Government of India. The present time was a suitable opportunity to go into the question.

Mr. S. Sinha said the question should be discussed as an imperial problem. There was a great deal of strength in the argument which Mr. Chanda brought forward. He deprecated the attempt on part of Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan to make out that it was the Punjabis alone who were worth any consideration. People from other provinces had equal right of attention on the supreme Government. It would never do for Mr. Malik to always say that in the affairs of the Punjab the outside interference or intervention should be strictly kept back.

Sir George Lowndes:—The Hon. member should not be thin skinned.

Mr. Sinha proceeding pressed the Government to solve the question. It would never help to solve any imperial problem, if the Government always adopted a nonposthumous attitude.

Financial aspect of the question.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan said the most important point was the financial aspect of the question. Removal of the Punjab Government to another hill station would involve prodigious expenditure which would roughly amount to one crore and a half. Certainly Government was not prepared to undertake such a huge task.

Mr. Chanda replying to the debate said they would be satisfied if Government promised a fresh enquiry into the question.

The resolution was put to council and negatived.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD AND CLOTH.

Mr. Chanda next moved that immediate steps be taken for the reduction of unprecedentedly high prices of necessary articles of food and of cloth which obtained in several provinces, either by further controlling exports or facilitating imports or both, and by such other means as may be considered fit and proper. He said he was not asking for any specific measures but desired that Government should take immediate remedial measures to ease the situation. The situation was very serious and further delay on the part of Government to give relief to poorer classes will be dangerous. The position in Bengal was serious enough to attract attention of the local Government who admitted the acuteness of the situation, and in replying to a resolution on the subject in the Bengal Council Sir Henry Wheeler said the matter of controlling export of rice from the Province which was suggested in the motion, was in the hands of the Government of India but the prices ruling in the province in 1918, were not so high as to justify the provincial Government to move the Government of India. Since then the position in Bengal was becoming daily worse, but the action of the Government whose attitude of course was not apathetic, but whose action to quote the "Englishman" was spasmodic. This acute position was felt not only by the Indian community but the European community as well. The Darjeeling Planters' Association bitterly complained of the unrestricted export of rice from the Province. Mr. Chanda gave a detailed history of the export of rice from Bengal and import of rice from Burma and said prices were going up steadily which was causing great suffering among the middle and non-agricultural classes. Owing to a draught the Aus crop was not a full crop and it had been hypothecated by middleman. There had recently been several cases of looting in various parts of Bengal. Cases of death

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REVISED CONSTITUTION.

SOME RETROGRADE PROPOSALS.

STRONG MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The Election Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175, dated the 3rd April 1919, have submitted the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 9311, dated the 13th March 1919, under which the Committee have been asked to report on the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 1747, dated the 3rd March 1919, regarding the question of revising the constitution of the Bombay Municipality with the object of placing it on a thoroughly democratic basis.

2. In the letter under reference it is stated that Government have for some time past had the question under their consideration and that the scheme that they have in view will provide for the increase of the number of Municipal Councillors from 72 to 100, of whom 80 or four-fifths shall be elected by the citizens of Bombay, the remaining 20 or one-fifth being either nominated by Government or partly nominated by Government and partly elected by such bodies or associations as Government may from time to time determine. The effect of this change would be that the popular representation which is now 50 per cent. only would be increased to 80 per cent. Another part of the scheme aims at broadening and simplifying the franchise. The present restricted franchise under which votes are possessed only by those who pay at least Rs. 30 in the shape of a general or wheel tax and by graduates of some University in British India or the United Kingdom has the effect of limiting the number of voters in a city of over one million inhabitants to the very inadequate figure of some 12,000. To remove this defect, whilst at the same time widening the electoral basis, Government desire to substitute rent-payers as voters for rate-payers and graduates with the object of enabling a very much larger number of citizens than at present to take a direct part in the administration of civic affairs: It is not anticipated that a large number of persons now possessing a vote will be disfranchised by this measure, as the majority of the present voters will retain their right to vote in the capacity of rent-payers. In the opinion of the Governor in Council, the minimum rent qualification should be fixed at Rs. 20 per mensem in order to enfranchise about 50,000 persons resident in Bombay.

Recommendations.

3. At the request of the Committee the Hon. Member of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council in charge of the Municipal portfolio was good enough to give an opportunity to the Committee to informally discuss with him the points contained in the Government letter, for which the best thanks of the Corporation are due to him. The Committee have carefully considered the proposals in the light of that discussion and beg to submit the following recomendations:—

(1) That the proposal for increasing the number of Councillors from 72 to 100, of whom 80 shall be elected by the citizens of Bombay, the remaining 20 being either nominated by Government or partly nominated by Government and partly elected by such bodies or associations as Government may from time to time determine, be approved.

(2) That 4 out of 80 members should be co-opted members to be elected by the remaining members elected on the popular basis.

(3) That there should be two sets of voters, viz., rent-payers paying a monthly rent of at least Rs. 20 and rate-payers paying the general tax at the rate of not less than Rs. 20 per annum.

(4) That the names of these two classes of voters should be enrolled in two separate registers, a person who is both a rate-payer and a rent-payer having the option to determine in which one of the rolls his name shall be entered.

(5) That each of the two electorates should be entitled to return 38 members to the Corporation.

(6) That the two elections should take place separately, and that the cumulative system of voting as at present in vogue should be retained.

4. Government have also intimated in paragraph 3 of their letter under reference that they would take the opportunity to enlarge the popular element in the Standing Committee by increasing the number of that body from 12 to 16, the four additional members being elected by the Corporation themselves. The Committee recommended that Government be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that out of the 16 members 12 should be elected by the elected and co-opted members from amongst themselves, the remaining 4 being either elected by the nominated members or nominated by Government.

Cowasji Jehangir, (I regret I cannot agree with some parts of the report.); A. E. Fazla, Abdulsattar A. Gaya, B. N. Motivala. (See Minute of dissent.); B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, H. Gidney, Gulabchand Devchand, (See Minute.); Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. (See Minute of dissent.); H. P. Mody. (See Minute of dissent.); Jehangir Bomanjee Petit. (See Minute); Jehangir J. Cursetji, (See Minute of dissent.); K. E. Dadachanji, (See Minute of dissent.); Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, (Subject to Minute of dissent.); Md. Ismail Currimbhoy, Morarji M. Kamdar, Moreshwar C. Javle, M. R. Jaykar, (See Minute); Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia. (Subject to a Minute.); N. V. Mandlik. (See Minute.); M. Nissim. (See Minute.); N. M. Joshi. (See Minute of dissent.) Phiroze C. Sethna, (See Minute of dissent.); P. J. Marzban, (See Minute.); Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, (See Minute.); R. B. Mantri, (See Minute.); Ratanshah T. Nariman, (See Minute.); Ratansi D. Morarji, (Seen.) Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, Dinshaw Petit, Jamestji Ardaseer Wadia, Naranji Haribhai, Rustam D. N. Wadia, S. K. Barocawalla, Sheriff D. Canji; S. S. Batliwala, Velji Lakhamsi.

MR. B N MOTIVALA'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I do not agree with the recommendations Nos. 3 and 5, I do not also approve of the exclusion of University graduates as such from the proposed extended Municipal franchise.

The basis of the whole world is being reconstructed and the Government of Bombay in tune with the spirit of the times rightly desire so to modify the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as to include a very large elective ellement in the same. Their object is to place it on "a more thoroughly democratic basis." The recommendations Nos. 3 and 5 in my humble opinion, do not carry out this basic principle.

I will first deal briefly with these two recommendations one after another.

The Southborough Franchise Committee have, for the City of Bombay, fixed as the qualification of electors for the Provincial Legislative Council, the payment of an annual rental of not less than Rs. 120. While doing so they distinctly mention as under: "In the case of each province we have satisfied ourselves that our proposals do not overstep this limit (viz., such inordinate extension as might might lead to a breakdown of the electoral machinery through sheer weight of numbers.) The large proportion of illiterate voters may no doubt cause practical difficulty: but the problem is not a new one in India, and a similar problem has already been faced with success in Municipal elections by the use of coloured ballot boxes and other like devices. . . . . We have not thought fit to impose any literacy test . . . since this would exclude many electors who are competent to manage their own affirs."

I also deem it proper to give in the accompanying statement a few quotations bearing on the question of franchise for the provincial legislative councils from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. They speak for themselves in support of my view to lower the Municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 120 per annum.

"Too radical to be accepted."

Taking the monthly rent of Rs. 10 as a qualification for the extended franchise for the new constitution of the Municipal Corporation and considering that the tenants generally spend one-fifth of their income by way of rent, only persons drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 50 will be getting the advantage of the new right. The suggestion to lower the franchise qualification to the very low rent-level of Rs. 5 per month is too radical to be accepted by all at once without having any experience of the working of the new franchise. The electoral architecture shall have to be modified from time to time, as education spreads and as people get proper training in the exercise of electoral responsibility. I therefore advocate very strongly the adoption of the monthly rent of Rs. 10 as the proper electoral basis for our City without entertaining any imaginary fears of many undesirables entering the portals of the Corporation. I support my case further by the facts that the standard of intelligence in our Presidency town is higher, its citizens evince a daily increasing interest in political questions and have more or less extended experience of the use of the Municipal franchise. Besides, as mentioned in the Petition from the Bombay Association in connection with the Municipal Bill of 1872, "the inhabitants of this great emporium have, for several decades, been trained in the art of self-government, and have been accustomed to the exercise of the privilege of election in regard to the conduct and management of local institutions." Even social psychology approves of his democratic ideal which would emancipate intellectually all classes and teach them to think for themselves. Electors, in an undeveloped intellectual stage, may act wrongly by following appeals to passion and prejudice, but gradually they will think more and better till the arrival of time when they will make wiser selections; but there is no ground whatsoever of entertaining any fear on this score when we take into consideration the intelligent class of tenants drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 50. The unity of the two classes of landlords and tenants must be maintained by constant readjustment of their habits and attitudes accord with life conditions; otherwise a serious conflict between them is bound to develop. In Western nations, through the failure to make rational adjustments, the classes have been gradually drawing apart into hostile camps. We must therefore take a timely lesson from them.

As regards the set of rate-paying voters only those rate-payers who pay the general tax of not less than Rs. 30 per annum should alone be included in a separate election roll of their own.

The next Question.

If my proposal is accepted then there will be a large proportion of tenant-voters and a comparatively smaller proportion of landlord-voters. Hence the next question which we must decide is as to the number of seats which should be allotted to each of their class out of 72, barring 4 seats for co-opted members and 4 as hereafter mentioned for graduates, barristers and others. Without having exact figures of the numerical strength of the two classes it is not possible to decide justly; but roughly speaking, taking the very large number of tenant-electors and their migratory nature of being at one time at one place and at another time at another and also bearing in mind the large and important stakes which the landlords possess in the stability of the Municipal Government it would be just to allot 48 (2/3 of 72) to tenants and 24 (1/3 of 72) to landlords.

Landlords' Citadel

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is rightly or wrongly styled as the landlords' citadel and I regret very much to mention that the major portion of the recommendations of the Elections Committee unmistakably bear the stamp of the vested interests of their class. I say this unhesitatingly even though I happen to belong to their class. When the cry of democracy is raised everywhere, when we are just on the threshold of enjoying some share of responsible government, when the world conflict has most wonderfully changed our ideas and ideals for the better, it is neither safe nor righteous to allow the just aspirations of the tenant class remaining unsatisfied. In the ultimate an analysis, I do not see any conflict of interests between the landlords and tenants so far as the maintenance of the Municipal administration at its hihest efficiency is concerned.

With regard to the exclusion of graduates as such from the extended Municipal franchise I can honestly say that it is quite unfair. The Corporation as a body have, from time to time, in recent years, advocated the inclusion of tenants' representatives and the exclusion of Justices' representatives but they have never thought or decided about the exclusion of graduates from the Municipal voters' list. Since the passing of the Municipal Act of 1888 down till date they have enjoyed Municipal franchise and have rightly utilized it in electing educated persons as their representatives on the Corporation. Even the Elections Committee of the Corporation held on the 1st January 1918, passed the following resolution:—"That graduates of at least 5 years' standing should be given the franchise; that they should be put on a separate election roll; and they be entitled to elect 4 councillors."

Votes for the whole Aristocracy of Learning.

The University graduates, by virtue of the high and liberal education they have received are truly "the pilots who could steer the ship of civilisation off the reefs." They have enjoyed this important privilege all these years. To me it is a matter of surprise that the Government, while expressly desiring the democratization of Municipal franchise, should throw overboard this class which is most likely to utilize well their voting power in the selection of right candidates. At present the Fellows of the Bombay University return 2 members to the Corporation; but in the new proposals of the Government this right is not explicitly given them, but I think it is intended to include the same in the list of 20 Government nominees. The exclusion of graduates on the analogy of the exlusion of Justices' representatives is not right. It is fair that Justices should not have the right of electing any longer a larger number of them, viz., 16, because they are themselves not elected by the people but selected by the Government. I thoroughly approve of all the suggestions of the Elections Committee held on 31st January 1918, and I trust they will meet the approval of all educated persons. While I strongly advocate the inclusion in the electoral roll of graduates of some University in British India or in the United Kingdom as at present, I think it just and proper to give the Municipal franchise even to Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors and Vakils of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature of Bombay. The whole of this aristocracy of learning being grouped together and entered in a separate election roll must get the Municipal franchise of returning, as mentioned above, 4 representatives of their own though many of them will be included either in the voters' list of the rent-payers or rate-payers. Even if this system of plural voting in their case is not conceded still it is proper to include in the rent-payers' roll all those graduates, barristers and others who do not come in as voters either as rate-payers or rent-payers on account of their living in joint Hindu or Mahomedan families. In the event of the latter proposal being approved of by the Corporation the whole group of graduates and others should not get any extra seats beyond 48 reserved for rent-payers.

Even if the division of the electorate is decided to be given up for the purpose of simplifying the whole electoral system, still I advocate the whole class of graduates, barristers and others being put in a separate election roll and given the right to electing 4 representatives of their own.

MR. H. M. RAHIMTOOLA.

I do not approve of the Committee's recommendation that two separate electorates should be created, one for the landlords and the other for the tenants, and that the seats should be divided equally between the two. The Committee has come to this decision for the reasons that it would not be fair to disfranchise the present voters and that as the landlords have a great stake in the City their interests should be safeguarded. The first difficulty can be obviated by including the term rate payers in the word rent payers as was originally decided by the Committee. Though the landlords would not get separate seats they would be able to send some representatives to the Corporation through the General Electorates looking to their influence and position in society. By adopting the Committee's report the Corporation would fully justify the allegation that the present Corporation is a landlords' Corporation.

In view of the fact that the Southborough Committee has recommended 10 rupees monthly rent as the qualification of a voter for the Legislative Council's election it appears doubtful whether it would be right to fix Rs. 20 basis for the Municipal Elections.

MR. H. P. MODY.

I cannot possibly sign a report which contains such retrograde proposals. Our

(Continued on page 12.)

GRANT ROAD STATION OVERBRIDGE AGAIN.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner in connection with the supply of water to the residents of Malabar Hill, which was referred to Water Committee on the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit It was also decided to approach the Government in connection with the inadequacy of the width of the overbridge at the Grant Road Station, which, it was thought, was quite unsuitable to the present requirements of the city.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the following letter from the Commissioner be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to submit proposals at an early date for supplying pumping engines at Malbar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoir at a higher pressure than at present:—

"I have to refer to Corporation Resolution, dated the 19th June, 1919, asking for a report re. the number of bungalows or houses on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills respectively, which do not get water on the ground floor during the usual hours of water supply in those localities, etc. All bungalows and houses having connections with the Municipal mains in the localities referred to receive water on the ground floors during the usual hours of supply. No records are kept of the number of bungalows or houses which receive water on the first floor as the Municipality accepts no liability to supply water above the level of the ground floor."

"FAVOURING THE RICH."

Dr. Master said they were dealing very unfairly by a large majority of the citizens of Bombay. They had built a tower for supplying water and some months ago they had again sanctioned new pumps at a cost of nearly Rs. 35,000. When the Corporation had no liability for the supply of water on the upper floors of buildings, why should they spend more money to the detriment of other localities in the city? Was that fair to the people? Other parts of the town were constantly complaining about the unfair treatment, but they were not paid any heed and the Commissioner was favouring the rich on the Malabar Hill at the expense of the poor in the city. He was not opposed to providing more water to the rich, but the Corporation should give equal justice to all. He would ask the Commissioner to furnish a scheme for an equal supply of water to all the parts of the city. He could not help saying that the Corporation were not dealing fairly by the poor people in the city.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he objected to Dr. Master's remarks about favouritism to the Malabar Hill residents. The proposals were sanctioned with a view to assuring a supply of water during the hours, when other parts of the town were getting their water. Was that unfair treatment to other parts of the town?

MR. J. B. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought on the merits of the question the Corporation should hesitate in accepting the proposition. The Corporation would do well to refer the matter to the Water Committee, in view of the expression of opinion of the Committee, that the city should be supplied with water on all the floors of houses. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said nothing would be lost in sending the question to the Water Committee.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved another amendment that the letter be recorded, as he thought that by sending the question to the Committee they would be wasting their time.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded.

Dr. Sukhia said, Mr. Mody had said that the Malabar Hill residents were not getting their proper supply of water and that to put matters right the Commissioner had brought before them the new proposals. He wondered, however, whether those people could have kept quiet for so many months if that were the case. But Mr. Mody should see the filthy condition of the water-closets in the city and he would then find that the epidemics originated there. Those poor people did not require water for their gardens or anything of that sort, but for their ordinary requirements, and they did not get it.

"HOPELESSLY INCORRECT" STATEMENTS.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar supported Dr. Master's proposition. They need not place, he said, too much reliance on the statements of the Commissioner, as on many occasions they had found that they were sometimes hopelessly incorrect.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of Mr. Petit's amendment. If they were not able to supply water to other parts of the town, it was their own fault and it was time that they put matters right. It was foolish to say that water should be supplied only on the ground floors, in a large city like this.

The Commissioner said it was impossible to do any work if the members forgot what had happened only a few days ago. The Committee had already recommended that water should be supplied all over the city to a height of 70 feet, and the undertaking on the Malabar Hill was only a part of that general scheme.

Dr. Master, in replying, said what the Commissioner said amounted to this: that the whole city should wait for at least six years, or, perhaps, more, until the general scheme was completed, to get their proper supply of water and in the meantime the Malabar Hill was to enjoy all the benefits which the whole city would enjoy six years after. Had they any sympathy for the poor in the city, and Mr. Sethna's amendment showed that they wanted to do nothing for the people, but allow them to rot and die in their houses? Poor people were being starved for want of proper supply of water, and here they were giving additional facilities to the rich people on the Malabar Hill.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Mr. J. B. Petit's amendment was then passed, referring the letter to the Water Committee.

PLAY GROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

Dr. H. G. Viegas moved:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report:—

(1) Which (sites) of the reclaimed tanks have been reserved as play-grounds and whether they have been duly laid out for this purpose, and, if not, at what cost they can be so laid out.

(2) What Municipal tanks have been filled in with a view to their sites being reserved for recreation purposes and how the sites have been disposed of with or without the orders of the Corporation and which of the undisposed of sites could be converted into play-grounds and at what cost.

(3) Which sites in the possession of Government or of the Improvement Trust or other bodies are suitable for converting into play-grounds.

He said the provision of playing grounds in the city was a crying need; owing to their want children were playing in the streets and many accidents took place on that account. They should look after the health of their future citizens and he hoped the report would be expedited.

Dr. Master seconded and the motion was adopted.

GRANT ROAD STATION OVERBRIDGE.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved:—

"That in view of the great inconvenience and annoyance caused to the public owing to the utter inadequacy of the width of the foot overbridge at the Grant Road Station, and in view of the fact that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has done nothing to improve the bridge or to provide other facilities to the travelling public for ingress and egress, the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will impress upon the Railway authorities the urgent necessity for widening the overbridge or for providing an additional bridge in any suitable part of the Station, or to take such other measures as may be considered desirable for mitigating, if not altogether removing, the said inconvenience and hardship."

Dr. Nariman said nearly five years ago they had passed a resolution asking the Commissioner to approach the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a view to providing more facilities. Since then many resolutions had been passed, but nothing had been done. The Company seemed to have taken into its head that nothing should be done for the people. Did they mean to say that the people should put up with any inconvenience? He appealed to the Governor to visit the Grant Road Station and find out for himself the inconveniences from which the people suffered. He hoped the Governor would put matters right, with his usual sympathetic attitude. The city was already becoming a third class city on account of bad roads, the stinks, the bad water and many other things. During the office hours it was impossible to pass over the bridge, and the speaker himself had been injured several times and his clothes had been spoilt.

BRIDGE USED BY A LAKH OF PERSONS DAILY.

Something must be done to mend matters, as more than a lakh of people were passing over the bridge in a day. It was a crying evil and must be put right at once.

Dr. Viegas seconded, and said it was impossible for women and children to pass over the bridge owing to the great crush.

Dr. Sukhia said the proposer of the motion had omitted to mention one of the many woes he had suffered when passing over the bridge. He thought the time for doing something in the matter had come now, and they must take strong steps in the matter.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the wonder was how such a city as theirs had put up with such a nuisance for such a long time; the fact was the Railway Company did not care to heed their protests.

"A MATTER OF DISGRACE."

He thought it was a matter of the utmost disgrace that they should tolerate these things in the city. Did the Company mean to say that they could not even spend a few thousands of rupees to widen the bridge. He thought it was high time to make strong representations to Government to do something in the matter.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the unfortunate thing was that the Company closed the bridge completely to all passengers on one day in the year thereby proving their full right to the bridge. The Company meant to say that they could close the bridges at their own scout will whenever they wished.

STRONG REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT

The Company did not care how much inconvenience the public suffered on account of their action, and he thought that they should make strong representations to Government in the matter. He had seen several times Indian ladies purposely molested by scoundrels when passing over the bridge, and it was a disgraceful thing that they could put up with it for such a long time.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the time had come for giving some relief to the people who passed over the bridge.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the Company were going to take up the work in hand soon, at least that was what he was informed.

DR. NARIMAN'S MOTION CARRIED.

The motion was then passed.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said in view of the comprehensive motions which will be brought for discussion before the Corporation he would withdraw the following propositions which stood in his name, as it would be a mere waste of time to do so:—

"That the attention of the Procedure Rules Committee be invited to the marginally noted paragraph of his Excellency the Governor's speech made on the occasion of the banquet given by the President on the 22nd March, 1919 and they be requested to consider the suggestion made by his Excellency and to expedite the submission of the revised rules. I cannot help thinking too that there are reasons for you to examine whether the present procedure in debate, etc., is the best for arriving at business-like and prompt decisions on the huge volume of affairs that you must increasingly be confronted with. I make this suggestion for what it is worth. It is not many years since a revision of procedure was found necessary in the House of Commons in order to deal with the ever-growing mass of business before Parliament and I see that once again it is being taken in hand now for the same reasons. You may, I suggest, find it necessary here also, if by so doing you think that delays may be avoided).

"That the Corporation hereby resolve that the number of members of a Committee of the Corporation shall not be more than 24."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

PUNJAB GOVT. EXODUS TO SIMLA.

(Continued from page 9.)

and suicide due to starvation have been also reported which have been brought to the notice of the Bengal Government. He would like to mention that the situation was so grave that the Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore presiding at a Conference said that if he were to choose between martial law which summarily reduced prices at Lahore and semi-starvation he would undoubtedly vote for the former. The speaker, of course, said nobody would think of martial law, but even the horrors of martial law were nothing compared to starvation.

Need for immediate steps.

The position then was this. Some immediate step must be taken to save the situation. An impression had been created that the difficulty of the situation was due to Government sanctioning heavy exports. Complaints had been made that rice was exported for non-food purposes in Europe, that it was exported under the international rationing system without providing enough for consumption in India, that exports had been often made under military permits for non-military purposes and to destinations without any military stations. Various suggestions had been made by public bodies to mitigate the situation, one of which being that Burma rice should be imported freely and that all Government control ought to be abolished.

Government Control.

Mr. Chanda dwelt at length on the question of Government control and said if control were to be retained it must be only to ease the situation in the country. When the source of supply as regards Burma rice was controlled, why the whole sale price was fixed and not the retail? The result had been worse than useless and led to profiteering which was becoming a grave affair. He had reason to believe that the Bengal Government agreed in the view that stocks had been deliberately held up by the provincial Government which had no power to deal with the matter. It was a detestable crime against humanity. He urged Government to take steps to penalize profiteering in food stuffs and other necessaries of life.

After Mr. Chanda had concluded his speech in moving the resolution on high prices, Mr. R. A. Mant speaking on behalf of Government gave a detailed account of the steps which Government had taken to deal with the situation. The high prices prevalent in Europe owing to war was bound to react on India. The failure of monsoon, last year, created a widespread reduction in the production of foodstuffs.

Question of exports.

Touching the question of exports, Mr. Mant said in the first seven months in 1918 the export was one million 123 thousand tons; in the first seven months in 1919 it was less than sixty-two thousand tons. The export of rice was also reduced. In 1918 it was one million 593 thousand tons. In 1919 it was 478 thousand tons, of which 376 thousand tons were Burma rice. Mr. Mant made a lengthy statement about the prices in various parts in India and said that Local Governments made successful experiments in opening cheap grain shops. He said that the embargo on wheat will not be withdrawn till the next crop. If the Hon. Member amended his resolution by substituting words "any further steps can be taken" for the words "immediate steps be taken", he would accept the resolution. He appealed to the Council to look to the question from a broader standpoint. Mr. Mant's speech was received with applause. The discussion was not concluded, when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INDEMNITY BILL.

MODERATE DEPUTATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The "New India" writes:—"We are informed that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has received a cable to-day from Mr. Samarth to the effect that the Moderate Deputation in England has submitted a vigorous protest against the introduction of the Indemnity Bill."

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., to be held on Thursday next, Mr. N. M. Dumasia will move and Mr. M. A. Havelivala will second that Mr. Meyer Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. be appointed a director in place of Mr. M. A. Tana retiring by rotation.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. notify in connection with the passages allotted to civilians by the Transport "Kigoma", that this vessel is now expected to sail on the 21st instant instead of on the 20th September. The cabins on the steamer are large and airy, and the passenger accommodation generally is very comfortable, but the cabins are not fitted with electric fans.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held in the Council Hall, at Poona, on Thursday next:—

BILLS.

A Bill for the prevention of juvenile smoking by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes. —First Reading.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay.—Second Reading.

Notice has been received of the following motion from the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—

"That the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next session, in order that Government may have the opportunity of considering whether, in view of what has been said in the minutes of dissent on the Select Committee's report, it is not possible to devise a different method of collecting tobacco duty without any material detriment to the interest of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolution by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to take early steps for the efficient and timely maintenance of all second-class irrigation works in this Presidency (large and small)."

Resolution by the Hon. Major C. Fernandes:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that Government may be pleased to hold an inquiry into the increase of leprosy in the City of Bombay and consider the question of the legislation that may be required in connection therewith."

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to appoint an advisory committee for the Bombay School of Art."

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to make arrangements for paying Government pensioners their monthly pensions by means of postal money orders if they desire it."

Resolution by the Hon. Shaikh Gulam Hussein Hidayatallah:—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that steps be taken to suppress the corruption, practised by the establishments of the Civil Courts in Sind."

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—

"This Council requests his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to represent to the Government of India as follows:—(1) that inter-provincial control on movement of food-grains in India be cancelled as early as feasible; (2) that existing restrictions against export of food-grains from India be retained by the Government of India until such time as relaxation of such restriction will not materially affect prices of food-grains in this country; (3) that adequate steps be taken to secure from Burma at reasonable prices the quantity of rice normally required for this Presidency and that the necessary freight for same be provided as during the current season."

"This Council recommends (a) that as protection against scarcity of fodder in years of scanty rainfall Government be pleased to undertake a survey in the Presidency of suitable sites in beds of rivers and on river banks for the purpose of growing green fodder thereon by irrigation from such rivers either by pumping or otherwise; (b) that such a report state in detail the estimated quantity of green fodder that may thus be grown in scarcity years by irrigation work being undertaken thereon from the commencement of October in such year."

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that in the interests of training for the medical profession in the Bombay Presidency a change is required in the methods of recruiting for the professorial, medical and surgical staff attached to the Grant Medical College."

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that provision should be made for more medical colleges in the Presidency."

RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Resolutions by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to accelerate further the pace of construction of irrigation works in the Presidency by all such steps as may be necessary, including (a) the provision of additional staff for the Irrigation Department; (b) the importation of labour from other Presidencies if necessary; (c) full advertisement of the irrigation programme for a certain number of years, in India and different parts of the world, in order to secure the employment of better class of contractors for construction of irrigation works from India and, if warranted, suitable contractors from abroad also; (d) the use of up-to-date machinery for excavation and speedier construction than hitherto."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to offer to cultivators (in goradu and besar sil tracts of Gujarat, trap soil of the Deccan, and in other suitable soils for well irrigation in the Presidency) additional inducement to sink wells in places selected by them and approved of by the Agricultural Department as follows:—(a) in the shape of trial bores free of charge should such borings fail, (b) for those bores that prove successful, takavi advances, if needed by cultivators, be given on more favourable terms than hitherto with a tangible reduction in the rate of interest, and (c) by giving up to a fixed period, or, say, the period of repayment of the takavi advance, exemption from the sub-soil water rate for the whole holding of a cultivator who sinks a well."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to have a special survey made, as early as possible, with a view to find out the most suitable places on rivers and streams in the Presidency for purposes of bunding, and on receipt of the report of such survey to forthwith undertake such works without delay."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to have thorough repairs carried out to all village tanks without recovering any percentage of the estimated cost of such repairs from villagers, and generally to carry out the recommendations made by the Indian Irrigation Commission in paragraphs 114 and 115 of Part II of their Report."

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council be pleased to issue a Press Communiqué not later than in November each year stating how far the recommendations of the Council contained in the above Resolutions have been acted upon and carried out by Government."

Resolution by the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to direct all District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the Presidency, including the Province of Sind not to hear criminal appeals and revisional applications when on tour."

PROPOSED BOARDING SCHOOL IN THANA DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Gholvad and Bordi in Thana district was held in Bordi to consider the question of starting an English school for the children of the above-named two places, when Mr. Date, the Mamlatdar of Dahanu presided. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay, who was specially invited for the meeting, explained the working of the schools conducted by the Society, and promised that the members of his Society would like to manage a school in the locality provided a sufficient fund was collected by the residents of the places. A committee of some influential people of the place was formed to collect necessary funds, with Mr. Ardeshir Kharsedji Irani as its president. The Mamlatdar, in concluding the proceedings of the meeting exhorted the audience to put forth their efforts in starting the school. An application has been sent to the Collector of Thana asking for the grant of a plot facing the sea for the building of the proposed school.

A DADAR SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your valuable paper, at your earliest convenience. A few days back I had the ill luck of visiting the Dadar-Gully of Dadar and to my great disgust I found that the lane was in the worst possible condition. There are two Girls' Schools situated in that lane besides the Third Boys' School of the Education Society of India. Thus nearly a thousand boys and girls have to use that lane which in this season you will find practically impossible to cross. The young boys and Girls' made their way through the mud anyhow and it is often found that at least one of them tumbles in the uneven road. The irony of all this lies in the fact that just by the end of that lane one of our city fathers and a J. P. reside there. A few days back I had ventured to draw the attention of the Bombay Municipality to this wretched state of the Dadar Gully to which I got nothing but a printed acknowledgement, and nothing is practically done in the matter. All kinds of smells-only of the offensive character—shall be found there. Will the authorities concerned attend to the grievance referred to above, at least for the sake of the thousands of our young boys and girls that are compelled to use this shabby lane, if not for the residents of that lane? I trust that my voice will not fail to arouse the sense of responsibility of the authorities blameable for this deliberate neglect.—Yours, etc.,

VISHNU V. OKA.

Poona, September, 10.

PURI DISTRICT FAMINE RELIEF FUND

In response to an appeal for funds issued by Rai Bahadur Monmohan Ray, the District Magistrate of Puri and President of the Puri District Charitable Famine Relief Committee the following contributions have been received up to this date:—

Mahant of Emar Math, Puri, Rs. 700; Proprietors of the Kothadesh Estate, Rs. 700; Mahant of Dakhinparswa Math Puri, Rs. 500; Mahant of Raghab Das Math Puri, Rs. 300; Hajuri Nilakantha Khuntia, Puri, Rs. 300; Raja Jyoti Prasad Singh Deo Bahadur of Panchkote, Rs. 201; The Hon. Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Rs. 200; North Bengal Relief Fund Committee, Rs. 150; Sir Kailash Chandra Bose, Calcutta, Rs. 150; Kumar Shanti Shekhareswar Roy Puri, Rs. 150; Mahajan Kaluram Puri, Rs. 101; Messrs. Iswari Das and Ajodhya Prasad, Puri, Rs. 101; Sj. S. N. Singh, Bhagalpur, Rs. 100; Babu Ramkrishna Bose, Puri, Rs. 100; Proprietor of Delang Estate, Rs. 100; Babu Michhu Mishra, Puri, Rs. 100; Babu Jagannath Das, Puri, Rs. 100; Secretary of Jagannath Club, Puri, Rs. 97; Babu Balmukund Kanungo, Puri, Rs. 75; Babu Surendra Nath Pal, Calcutta, Rs. 50; Rajarshi Gopal Chandra Acharya of Muktagachha, Rs. 50; Babu Lochan Sahu, Puri, Rs. 45; Babu Jagabandhu Sinha, Pleader, Puri, Rs. 30; Babu Gajendra Sahu, Rs. 30; Babu Girindra Nath Bhose, Calcutta, Rs. 30; Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore, Calcutta, Rs. 25; Mr. Erach A. Bhiwandiwala, Calcutta, Rs. 25; Babu Bipinkrishna Ray Zamindar of Dasghara, Rs. 25; Contributions less than Rs. 25, Rs. 242-6-6; Through Sir Kailash Chandra Bose:—Messrs. Sookdev Ram Prasad, Calcutta, Rs. 501; Babu Bilas Rai Chaudhuri, Calcutta, Rs. 400; Babu Kastur Chand Kotary, Calcutta, Rs. 300; Babu Durga Prasad Saraff, Calcutta, Rs. 300; Rai Bahadur Hariram Goenka, C.I.E., Rs. 250; Messrs. Gopiram Gobindram, Rs. 200; Babu Ramchandra Sarowgy, Rs. 200; Seth Jaya Narayan Poddar, Rs. 150; Babu Lachmi Narayan Marodia, Calcutta, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 7,128-6-6.

THE LEPROSY PROBLEM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Leprosy Act (Act III of 1898) requires modification and amendment in many respects. In order not to burden this communication with technical matters, I have purposely refrained from entering into a detailed discussion of the suggestions put forth. It might however be added that many of these have been based upon the recommendations of the Indian Leprosy Commission and of the two conferences referred to in my previous letter. How far their wholesale or partial application to India and Indian conditions is practicable has however to be determined. But there would be not least doubt that a systematic beginning has to be made in order to reduce the incidence of the affection and finally to eradicate it from this country. Norway is not the only country that has succeeded in markedly reducing it, and the example of Germany, Iceland, Sweden, Japan, and the Philipine Islands might be quoted in this connection.

The suggestions for the amendment of the Act are as under:—

1. The ultimate aim of the Act should be declared to be the complete eradication of leprosy from India.

2. Leprosy to be made compulsorily notifiable as a dangerous disease.

3. The Act to apply to all lepers, suffering from any variety of leprosy and not as defined in Section 2 (a) in the Act of 1898.

4. Lepers to be classified under two heads:—

(a) "Protected lepers" that is those able to maintain themselves or are maintained by friends or relatives, and

(b) "Pauper lepers" as defined in the existing Act.

5. The Act to be applied to all parts of India and in every district where the number of lepers, exceeds 50.

6. In addition to asylums, leper villages or Farm colonies should be organised for a single district or for a group of districts according to the number of lepers existing therein.

7. "Protected" lepers to be segregated at their homes or in separate tenements for huts under certain definite rules framed for the purpose.

8. Lepers should be prevented from following certain callings, trades or occupations as specified in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3142 dated 25th May, 1911.

9. "Protected" lepers should be prevented from frequenting public fairs, places of public resort and entertainment and from eating or drinking at any public shop, restaurant, or hotel.

10. Healthy children of "pauper" lepers should be segregated in special institutions provided for the purpose and periodically examined. Healthy children of "Protected lepers" to be segregated from their parents and kept under observation in the family and periodically examined.

11. All members of a leper's family and those who have lived and may be living with him should be periodically examined.

12. All lepers in asylums or colonies suffering from nerve and anaesthetic leprosy who have been ill for more than 10 years should be examined every 2 years and if found self-cured that is free from all the active manifestations of the disease, may be restored to their family provided their friends or relatives undertake to look after and maintain them during the period of their life-time.

The above suggestions are not intended to be exhaustive or complete. They merely indicate the broad principles upon which the Act should be amended.

I shall be glad to place at the disposal of anyone interested in the subject, a comparative statement of the recommendations of the Indian Leprosy Commission and the two conferences.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. CHOKSY, M.D.

Arthur Road Hospital,
Bombay, Sept., 13.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to inform the public through the medium of your widely circulated paper that a noble example has been set by Kazi Muhamad Ismail Sahib of Nawpada, Bandra, inasmuch as he prevailed upon his co-religionists to abstain from cow-killing in honor of Hindu-Moslem Unity. A cow, to state facts, was recently bought for the sacrifice on the Id-day. The Hindus, through their spokesman Muni Maharaj, communicated their desire to pay the price of 7 goats provided the Muhammadans gave the cow to the Hindus and promised not to slaughter cows on the festival. The Muhammadans at first did not respond to the overtures made, but at last through the exertions of Kazi Ismail Sahib they concluded the noble bargain renunciating, for the time being, their right of cow-killing in due respects to the feelings of their neighbours. We have to keep in view the moral effect of this happy incident, without paying any heed to the give-and-take affair. And it is evident that it was indeed a noble step towards fostering better relations between the two great communities of India, and the credit for this goes straight to Kazi Sahib.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Sept. 12.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on Wednesday, the 19th November.

A correspondent writes:—

H. H. the Nababsahib of Radhanapur visited Dr. Parekh's Hospital yesterday at 6-30 p.m. to thank Dr. Parekh for the successful operation done by him which saved the life of Mr. Vithalrao Gaikwad's wife.

Subscriptions through Post Office to per cent. income-tax free loan of the current year, which closed on 30th August, amounted to Rs. 43,01,000. These with Rs. 20,61,56,200 (according to the latest reports received) relating to the main section make up a total subscription of over 21 crores for the loan as a whole, of which 191 lakhs were in the form of war bonds.

H. H. the Nababsahib leaves Bombay for Radhanpur to-night by the Gujarat Mail.

"THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leader of the 12th instant you have touched on a matter of the most vital importance to the industrial future of this country. I find, however, that so far, with the exception of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, none from among the public has come forward to throw further light on the matter. It is imperative that the question should be thoroughly threshed out in all its aspects, its causes ascertained and remedies suggested with a view to educate public opinion and also to enable the Legislature to meet the situation by legislative measures if necessary.

The present "industrial boom" in its essence has its origin in the speculative tendencies which have characterised the various Bombay businesses for a number of years past. It would be no exaggeration to say that a substantial portion of the so-called "business" of Bombay is nothing but speculation. Contracts are entered into without the remotest idea of transfering the goods by delivery and only with the idea of dealing in differences. Of course, in the body of the contracts, a colourable clause regarding the giving and taking delivery of these "futures" is introduced but the clause is intended always to be a dead letter. Courts of Law have enforced such Contract in spite of the provision contained in Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act to the effect that "Agreement by way of wages are void"; and they are enforced on the merely technical ground that, unless at the time the contract was entered into, both the parties to the contract were of one mind in agreeing to abide solely by the result of some future uncertain event, the contract was not a wager. Hence the healthy provision in the Contract Act is nullified by introducing (1) an "adatia" or a broker between the two contracting parties, (2) the colourable clause re delivery. A number of prominent monied men in Bombay could be pointed out as instances in which the fortune has been amassed by pure speculation and not by any genuine business or industrial pursuit.

Another reason why speculation has of late increased in Bombay is that the Insolvency Act has lost all its terrors. It is so easy to become an insolvent after you have been careful to transfer all your property to benamidars. The Insolvency Act should be made more stringent in its provisions and more drastic in its application. A man of straw (both from the pecuniary as well as the intellectual point of view) emigrates to Bombay from the up-country and plunges at once in speculation. The two penny, half-penny astrologer and palmist is his guide, philosopher and friend in his business. If he succeeds, he is raised to the position of a big Shethia, moves about in half a dozen motor cars, becomes a J.P. and probably a knight. If he fails, the Insolvency Act is there enacted by a benign Government to help the poor victim of his father's debts and to give him a new start in life. What the social and moral effects of this process of creation of a monied aristocracy in the country would be had better be imagined than described.

During the period of the war, the speculative mind of this Mammon aristocracy naturally turned to profiteering in land, houses, grains and food-stuffs, sovereigns and what not. The Government, of course, hastened slowly after much of the mischief had been done but wherever its ever-watchful eye was not cast, profiteering continued as rampant as before.

Last but not the least, these speculative orgies, now that the war is over and restrictions on capital removed, have turned their attention to industrial and semi-industrial pursuits. A few genuinely sound concerns have been floated and will no doubt be successfully managed. But along with the gold, a good deal of dross has come and the investing public is naturally at a loss to separate the milk from the water. It is chiefly in concerns of the latter type that the speculative characteristics of their promoters have appeared and it would be worth while to note them briefly.

(1) Issue of shares is announced before the Company is registered and before the prospectus is issued. The public have therefore no opportunity given to them, except through rumours circulated by promoterrs, their agents and underwriters, of the soundness or otherwise of the concern.

(2) A printed letter of request addressed to the managing agents or promoters or underwriters, asking for a certain number of shares is circulated to the public. This is the only reliable information the public get about the proposed concern.

(3) The amount of the application and allotment money is kept temptingly low. The amount of the unpaid calls is, so to say, shielded from view.

(4) Majority of the shares are underwritten by some firm of brokers which may be in league with the promoters, the Directors of course reserving a good bit for themselves and friends. These shares are then palmed off on the unsuspecting public at a premium after the same are "boomed" by all sorts of irresponsible rumours originating ultimately either with the underwriters, the promoters or their friends.

This, Sir, is the "industrial boom" briefly described. A man may be a successful speculator but even with honesty of purpose and actions (which is certainly at some discount in these days) he may prove a dismal failure in industrial pursuits. It would therefore be advisable before investing in any new shares if your readers paid careful attention to the following points which are a desideratum for the success of industrial concerns:—

(a) the inherent soundness or otherwise of the industry as judged from the facts and figures given in the prospectus of the proposed Company.

(b) the commercial morality and business aptitude of the proposed directors;

(c) the business experience and reputation of the proposed managing agents as well as the terms of their agency.

To sum up, the following remedies in my opinion would go to some extent to check the present growing speculative mania and I would suggest that some honourable member of Council may pursue them further and press for their being given legislative effect at the earliest opportunity:—.

(i) Sec. 30 of the Indian Contract Act should be so amended as to extend to the system of dealings in differences through the medium of Adatias and brokers;

(ii) The Presidency Towns Insolvency Act should be, if necessary, amended and greater vigilance should be exercised by the Courts in its administration;

(iii) Transfer of shares should not be allowed within, say, a period of six months or one year from the date of the registration of the Company. The Indian Companies Act should be amended on these lines;

(iv) The total amount of the application and allotment money should bear a certain minimum proportion, say 20 or 25 per cent. to the full value of the share;

(v) No shares should be allowed to be issued until the prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company are previously published.

(vi.) The promoters and Directors should not be allowed to reserve for themselves more than a certain defined percentage (say 25 per cent.) of the total number of shares.

(vii) Underwriting of shares by brokers should be strictly forbidden.

Apoligising for taking up so much of your valuable space,—Yours, etc.,

V. G. DALVI.

September, 14th.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with keen interest the letters of Messrs. Madhoparshad N. Pandit and Jamnalal Bajaj published in your issue of the 13th instant. Whatever the ultimate personal motives of the writers be, both apparently seem to aim at one and the same thing, i.e., to save India from the anticipated "Industrial crisis."

I quite agree with Mr. Pandit in asserting that the big and high-sounding directors have set a big premium on the use of their names. To me, these big titleholders and influential persons, who act as directors in one company, and managing directors in the other, and agents in the third and brokers in the fourth and so forth and so on, have, opened out a new profiteering syndicate (like the one newly formed in America for the purpose of cornering the cotton). I am simply at one with the investor class when I say that the Government while placing restrictions in the way of the flotation of new companies, should place some hard and fast restrictions for the directors.

Mr. Pandit has indeed suggested one way out of the difficulty. He says "the share of a company must be offered to the people in the first instance and the promoters and directors should be allowed to purchase them only when certain time has elapsed since subscriptions are invited from the public. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj (though we thank him for his timely advice) on the other hand pleaded more or less the unjust cause of the director class, by advising the people to invest their money in those companies only whose board of directors is exceptionally strong. A searching inquiry into the matter will reveal the fact that companies with big boards of directors prove less successful than companies, who irrespective of directors, apply their capital in the real and paying concerns. What remains for me to add, sir, is that our capitalists should seek for the genuine cause of India's industrial uplift. They should stop this double-dealing policy and public betrayal of confidence, otherwise India shall once more find herself, involved in a big industrial crisis which in her wake shall work out various evils ultimately incidental to India's general prorgess.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As observed by you in your editorial of the 12th instant, fifty-one companies with an aggregate authorised capital of 2,327 lakhs have been registered during July constituting a record in the annals of company formation in India. The latest information from Calcutta indicates that this record will be beaten very soon, if it has not already been done so by the formation of new companies in the months of August and September. You have very correctly put it that in the days of strenuous economic competition between Nations, India to keep her place must spare no efforts to fully utilise the opportunity which can only be done with a gennine and honest attempt.

I have read the letter of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj on the coming crisis in the said issue of your paper and entirely agree with the views expressed therein. The least that the public can do to prevent the threatening crisis is to insist on having agents of known "honesty, integrity, and past experience" in charge of the new companies. I do not mean to say that no company can come to grief with such agents in power, but taking all human probability the chances of success will be greater with these agents in power than will be the case if the management is in the hands of men without the necessary ability and experience—"honest and enterprising" though they may be. As other people's money is involved in these companies it is not fair of these "honest and enterprising" men without any past experience to be playing with other people's money. Let them be enterprising with their own capital, and after they have succeeded with their own, then and then only they might ask the public to trust them with larger funds.

I hold no brief for Mr. Jamnalal and I leave it to him to reply to the personal observations made against him. About the question of the risk the people are running by takng shares of companies whose agents or directors are men without known honesty, integrity and past experience, you seem to have missed the whole spirit of Mr. Jamnalal's letter. The question whether the monopoly of the leading financial agents should be broken or not ought to be kept apart from the consideration of the present question. In my humble opinion, public interest requires that companies with inexperienced agents and directors should be discouraged, and the people should be warned against such companies.—Yours, etc.,

SITARAM NAGAR.

Girgaon, Sept. 14.

Opinions of the Day.

The "Staying Power" of Indians.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The speech of His Excellency the Viceroy in the Imperial Council on September 2 was full of surprises. The announcement of the personnel of the Enquiry Committee for the Punjab was of course the greatest surprise. But next only to that was the discovery of His Excellency that the people of India were prosperous and had great staying power as evidenced by the fact that though unprecedentedly high prices are prevailing "the numbers in Government relief works have been comparatively small." His Excellency might have added as a further proof of "the staying power" of the people that Influenza carried off far more persons in India than were killed in the late great war.

The "staying power" of the people of India in the same way can be demonstrated by the fact that the people manage to live though their income, on the average, according to official statement, is Rs. 28 per annum. People who are able to keep body and soul together on one anna or a penny per diem must possess an abundant staying power. We are told that among ignorant persons in western countries the belief is prevalent that every Indian is a *Yogin* (ascetic) and as such he can live on, air alone for days and months together. We cannot think that the Viceroy shares this belief. The statement, it seems to us, was a slip of tongue on the part of His Excellency.

Sorrows of Sindh.

"New India":—Affairs in Sindh have been in a bad way, and when we unite to utter India's judgment on the recent occurrences in the Punjab, we must not forget to speak for Sindh and for those who are suffering in gaol for what, at worst, must be regarded as but an excess of zeal in the cause of the Motherland, at the worst as misguided activity born of noble purpose, and which the Government would be so well advised to forgive and forget. But if they can neither forgive nor forget, then must we ask for justice, and we must see that our comrades get it.

Unlooked-for Acknowledgement.

"The Independent":—In view of the spurious agitation which is now being stirred up in the Transvaal against Asiatics the following unlooked-for acknowledgment of the place of the Indian in South Africa, from a Calcutta contemporary,—notorious for its anti-Indian vapourings—cannot but be instructive:

"Not only have the Indians a right in the Transvaal as British subjects but they are a real economic asset. The whole Union needs men and workers. The Transvaal has still to be developed. It is after all larger than the Rand. The shopkeepers, who are alleged to be underselling the white man, are as a matter of fact of the greatest use to settler outside the goldfields. The Indians and no one else carry necessities to the farmers. Every little hamlet has an Indian shopkeeper who can both earn a living and be of the greatest use to the farmers under conditions which a white man would consider to be hopeless. The farmers recognise this, and it is to be noted that outside the larger towns the Indians and their neighbours live together very amicably."

An Indusrial Museum in Madras.

"The Madras Times":—In an interesting *communique* the Government of Madras publish details of a scheme for the establishment of an Industrial and Commercial Museum and Bureau of Information in this city, and invite expressions of opinion thereon from the general public. The scheme is not altogether a new one, since, at the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908, the establishment of such a museum, to be worked in connection with the Department of Industries, was suggested, but for various reasons that proposal was shelved. The success, however, of a museum on similar lines in Calcutta, would appear to indicate that, properly worked, the scheme has great possibilities before it.

The chief function of the proposed museum will, of course, be to bring buyers in touch with Indian manufacturers, and this the Calcutta institution appears to have done so successfully that more orders come in than the manufacturers can supply. Attached to the museum, too, would be a Technical and Industrial Library and a Bureau of Information, which would enhance the educational value of the institution. Mr. Davies, the Director of Industries in Madras, also thinks that the proposed museum might provide a base and an organisation from which local "fairs" and exhibitions, which have a high educational value, could be organised. Dr. Marsden, the Madras Tinctorial Expert, who is now in Europe, has been deputed to visit institutions of this type in Europe, and his report on them on his return will no doubt provide a working plan for the proposed institution.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 13.

A general meeting of the members of the Mazdur Sabha (Labour Union), Cawnpore, was held yesterday evening at the Sabha's room in Gwaltoli to consider the question of representation of Indian labourers in the International Labour Conference, at Washington. A resolution nominating Messrs. Tilak and Wadia as their representatives for the Conference was unanimously passed by the Sabha.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

The American Department of Agriculture forecasts a cotton crop of 10,986,000,500 year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

(Continued from page 10.)

idea in taking in hand the revision of the constitution was to place it on a more democratic basis. The bulky files of the Elections Committee will show in what manner some of our so-called "popular" representatives tried to carry out the object in view. That they did not succeed in scotching all reforms was certainly not their fault. Circumstances proved too strong for them, and they had at length to recognize that an electorate of 12,000 out of a population of a million and a quarter was not exactly in harmony with the times. Therefore, by more or less common agreement, we have come to the stage at which we regard the widening of the franchise as necessary. But some of our democrats in the Corporation do not quite like the idea of seeking election from democratic constituencies. We have, accordingly, this precious proposal of having two separate electorates, each with a representation of 38 members. Having actually secured two more seats than they enjoy at present, the supporters of these proposals may well pat themselves on the back. They have done a good stroke of business. They have widened the franchise, and at the same time they have secured themselves more firmly than ever in their seats. It is a somewhat novel experience to find the Government wanting a radical reform of the constitution, and that body itself, or rather a section of it pulling vigorously in the opposite direction.

DR. JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI.

I am in agreement with the recommendation made in sub-paras. 1 and 2 of para. 3 of this report, as well as with those in para. 4. I am unable, however, to endorse those made in sub-paras. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of para. 3.

In my opinion it would be a mistake to have two sets of voters, the rent-payers and the rate-payers. It would complicate the franchise unnecessarily. For, as a matter of fact, almost all the present rate-payers would be absorbed in the Electors' roll as rent-payers and will retain their right of voting, as at present, in the latter capacity, as explained in para. 2 of the Committee's report. And even the very few that may perhaps happen to be left out, would also come in, if the suggestions I have made below are accepted.

If the recommendations made in sub-paras. 3, 4 and 5 of the report are adopted, instead of simplifying the proposed scheme for enlarging the franchise, or placing it on a more liberal and popular basis, as is intended by Government, they will have quite the opposite effect, and will tend to subvert the very intention of that policy and render nugatory the liberal principal underlying it. For what would be the actual outcome of the adoption of these recommendations? It would practically mean the continuance of the present predominance of the so-called "vested rights and interests" of the comparatively small minority of conservative landlords over the much larger majority of the long suffering rent-payers and be an indirect check on the Municipal administration of the City on more progressive lines. It is time the old order changed, yielding place to a new and more liberal one. The Committee's recommendations, or, rather, the small majority's recommendations to create two separate registers, and two sets of voters, and to allot an *equal* number of seats to these *two* unequally proportioned electorates, would besides being unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive in practical working be considered unfair and unjust. For, by such an arrangement they will allow *the much smaller number of rate-payers, scarcely more than 10,000, the right of electing an equal number of Councillors, as the much larger number of rent-payers, who will number about 46,000 or over four times as many as the former.*

Amendments.

To obviate these objections to a considerable extent, I would suggest the following amendments to the Committee's report for the consideration of the Corporation.

1. That all legally qualified voters of both sexes as defined below should be given the right of voting at all Municipal Elections:—

2. By "legally qualified voters" are meant (a) all rent-payers who pay a rent of Rs. 20 per month.
   (b) all rate-payers paying a qualifying Municipal assessment tax of Rs. 20 per annum.
   (c) all wheel tax payers paying Rs. 11 per quarter.
   (d) all graduates of duly recognised Universities of India and the United Kingdom.
   (e) all duly qualified barristers-at-law, all holders of diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and all holders of the qualifying diplomas of the Institution of Civil Engineers of the United Kingdom.

Amendments on the lines suggested above would besides including all possible electors both males and females, who could be considered qualified by reason of their paying a qualifying rent, or qualifying rates, or holding a recognised degree or diploma, considerably enlarge the proposed franchise and put it on a more liberal and popular basis, and would give the right of franchise to a much larger number of citizens than at present and be worked much more smoothly and on more equitable lines than those proposed in the Committee's report.

With regard to sub-para. 6 of the Committee's report, I am in favour of the continuance of the present cumulative system of voting, but I am not at all in favour of two *separate* registers, or two *separate* general elections. They are sure to lead to all sorts of unnecessary difficulties and complications and even rascalities, and will also entail considerable unwarranted expenditure and loss of time, and put a great amount of extra work and trouble on the Municipal executive.

Sub-divisions of Electoral Roll.

I am also against the present system of allowing an elector to vote in more than one capacity, as for instance, as a general rate-payer, a wheel-ta-payer, or a graduate. To prevent such a possibility I would suggest that there should be only one Elector's roll as at present and that it should be sub-divided into three sections, viz.:—

A—Rent-payers, B—Rate-payers, including wheel-tax-payers and C—Graduates of Universities, including all diploma holders of duly recognised Corporate bodies. Any legally qualified voter or elector who possesses more than one qualification for exercising his right of franchise, should be required to determine and notify to the Municipal Commissioner, some time before the date fixed for the publication of the Elector's roll, the section of the roll in which he wishes to have his name registered. I have advocated the continuance of the inclusion of graduates and other qualified diploma holders in the Elector's roll, as at present, because their inclusion will introduce a very necessary and stable element in the electorate capable of judiciously exercising the right of voting in the right diection and in the best, interests of good Municipal administration of the City on lines of enlightened progress and useful sanitary improvements, by reason of their higher education and intelligence. They would in fact serve the very useful purpose of beneficially leavening so to say the large class of the somewhat ignorant voters who would form the bulk of the widened electorate and would to a certain extent influence and guide them in usefully exercising their recently acquired right of voting in favour of the most capable and deserving candidates. For this reason alone, if for no other, the Corporation would, I think, do well and wisely to continue to keep the graduates on the electors' roll as at present.

Unless the report of the Committee is adopted by the Corporation with some such modifications as are indicated above, no real progress in liberalising the present narrow franchise and placing it on a more enlightened, progressive and popular basis as has been intended can be said to have been made, or the real *raison d'etre* of the people's self-government can be said to have been fully justified.

MR MIRZA ALI MOHAMMED KHAN.

The effect of recommendation 3 is to do away with the right of a graduate to vote as a graduate. With this negative part of the recommendation I cannot agree. I am of opinion that having regard to the special circumstances of Bombay, graduates as graduates should continue to have a vote. Many of the graduates will have a vote as rent-payers and a few of them may be so fortunate as to possess property of their own in Bombay, but there will still be a number of graduates who will be deprived of their right to vote if recommendation No. 3 is to stand as at present. Some of the considerations which influence me in insisting upon the continuance of this right to vote to graduates are as under:—

1. Bombay is a University town. There are many graduates who while studying for higher examinations reside in College hostels or with their parents or relatives and are really too poor to afford the payment of a monthly rental of Rs. 20. They, however, are intelligent and most of them take a keen interest in the Municipal welfare of Bombay. The question is, on what principle the franchise is to be based? Is it to be on the basis of a vote in return of so much payment to the Municipality either direct or through the pockets of the Landlord? Even on the latter basis it will be observed that there will be many graduates who although they are bread-earners will live with their parents or near relatives and who although they contribute to the joint stock their quota of expenses will be yet deprived of a vote by reason of the room or rooms which the family occupy in a building being in the name of a father or an elderly relative. Take again the case of Professors. It is well known that some Colleges undertake to provide residence for some of their Professors and *pro tanto* the salary which the Professor draws is reduced. In other words the starting salary of the Professor is lower than it would otherwise have been if he had to provide a residence for himself. Why should not the Professor have the vote under the circumstances?

2. Similar considerations apply in the case of the Hindu joint family.

Votes for Women Graduates.

3. If the recommendation is accepted all or at least most of the women graduates will lose their votes. It is well known that Indian women graduates do not live by themselves, but always with their parents guardians or their husbands. They are intelligent and take a deep interest in the Municipal welfare of Bombay. Landlords do not, as a rule, rent houses or rooms to women. We shall never be able to make much of an advance unless we take our womenkind with us.

That the intelligence and the civic sense of the average Bombay voter is not highly advanced is evidenced from what happens at the elections. It would be a mistake in by opinion to do away with voters who supply a leaven of intelligence.

Before parting with this subject I should like to indicate the course, the recommendation of the Committee in this respect took. At first (which was a few years ago) there was unanimity that graduates as graduates should have a vote. Sometime ago the majority of opinion appeared to change. The matter was finally reopened at my instance on the 13th June 1919 when the question that graduates as graduates should have a vote was distinctly put to the Committee and was lost by 13 votes to 10.

I disapprove of the recommendation contained in the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the report. It is a mistaken policy to divide the Corporation into 2 separate entities, viz., Councillors elected by taxpayers and Councillors nominated by Government. Once the Corporation is formed all members have and ought to have the same status.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the number on the Standing Committee may be increased to 16 of whom 12 should be elected by the whole Corporation and 4 nominated by Government as at present.

MR. M. R JAYKAR.

I regret I cannot agree with some parts of the report. I am also against depriving graduates of the power of voting which they enjoy at present. I know, as a fact, that many graduates do not pay Rs. 20 per mensem as rent, and it will be a pity to deprive these intelligent young men of the right which they have hitherto exercised with conspicuous care and discrimination.

DR. SUKHIA.

I do not see my way to agree to some proposals in the report, and regret to observe it being studiously silent in respect to two important points or matters, unanimously recommended by the Sub-Committee, appointed by this very Committee, in its report (appended hereto*), dated the 3rd July 1918, *viz.*—

1.—That for half-yearly period from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September last preceding the preparation of the roll, a tenant voter should be a resident in the particular War or district, and

*Vide Appendix B.

2.—That no person should be enrolled as a Ward Voter in the election roll unless such person has his usual residence in the Ward.

I may at the very outset say that I am not at all against giving franchise to tenants, provided they *directly* contribute towards the Municipal Fund in some shape or other as is the case in Great Britain, and in Calcutta and Madras.

An Illusion and a delusion.

As it is, the report is an illusion and a delusion, if it is tried and sought to be intended to mean extension of franchise "on a more thoroughly democratic basis," as recognised by Government in their Secretary's (General Department) letter No. 1747, dated the 3rd March 1919.

In one breath it is said that the franchise is on a democratic basis while in another breath the report maintains the wrong and objectionable principle—that of nomination, both in the constitution of the Corporation as well as of the Standing Committee, which I regret I cannot see my way to endorse.

It is evident that those who cannot get into the Corporation through merit and by dint of disinterested public service by election on a purely democratic or popular basis are naturally desirous and anxious to seek a back-door entrance. I would even welcome those who so seek admission, provided they do not sell their conscience and go against its dictates. My greater regret is that *generally the Indians* do so probably under a wrong notion. I know for certain that Government do not at all desire them to act in that manner.

It is it may be admitted, right, just and proper to see and have the interests of the minorities (*vide* Statements marked A and B appended hereunder*) safe-guarded, but that object should be attained by "Communal election" and not by nomintion. It may be observed from the said statements that by the proposed extended franchise to those paying rent of Rs. 20 per mensem, the Hindu voters will increase from 5,760 to 23,664; the Mahomedans from 2,872 to 11,351; the Parsis from 2,924 to 6,646, and others including Europeans, Indian Christians, etc., from 1,225 to 4,318; *i.e.*, the increase among the Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi and Christian, etc., voters will respectively be 410 p. c., 395 p. c., 227 p. c., and 352 p. c.

No Bolshevism.

While I am conscientiously advocating the extension of franchise on "democratic basis" I must not be misunderstood for a moment to stand up for what some woefully desire to have and aver, *viz.*, the "*mobocratic basis*" or something similar to Bolshevism.

When I am on this subject I must frankly and candidly say that I was amazed and horrified to hear an Indian—

*Vide Appendix A.

a Government nominee—making a deliberate statement to the effect that he would like to see, in future, riots and certain people's properties burnt down as they did not support his views or what may be designated "mobocracy." An honourable member of His Excellency's Legislative Council was a witness to such threat. As the speaker on more than one occasion deliberately repeated the statement it is natural for any one to conclude that such persons are really dangerous to peace, law and order. Heaven knows whether and when such mob law or threats will be put into effect against law-abiding citizens? In the meeting of the Committee held on the 28th August, 1919, the Indian member admitted that he did so speak (probably as he saw himself cornered by the abovementioned candid statement), but he added that he did so as a joke. That reminds me of the saying:—"Joyu to Hasyo, nahi to Laine khasyo" (i.e., when detected it was pleaded that it was a joke, otherwise he would have disappeared with the stolen article). This maxim has arisen from a story of a thief who wanted to rob a sleeping lady of her ornaments, but when detected he exclaimed that he was simply joking.

No nomination wanted.

First, I think the time has arrived when the whole Corporation as well as the Standing Committee should be constituted by election on "a more thoroughly democratic basis" as stated by Government in one part of their said letter, and there should be no nomination by Government or any bodies or associations determined by Government.

Secondly, the franchise should be given to those only who pay *directly* a certain annual amount in the shape of tax, rate or cess to the Municipality, *i.e., on the principle of "no taxation, no representation"* or in other words "no representation without direct taxation."

In connection with this well-considered principle it may be pointed out that the English, Calcutta and Madras Municipal Corporations Acts *specially provide* that tenants or occupiers can be only entitled to a voting franchise if they *directly* pay to the Municipality taxes or rates on the property or on the exercise of Professions, Trades, Arts and Callings and on Offices and Appointments. I wish the Commissioner brings in such proposals at an early date to meet, the ever-increasing expenditure, though it may be said that he might hesitate as it will affect the pockets of the influential and the vociferous, who will as usual raise clamour.

Thirdly, the interests of the minorities, who should not be left unprotected, should be duly consulted by dividing the City into units (Sub-section) according to the number of inhabitants of particular communities residing within the areas of those units, so as to enable them to be returned to the Corporation.

Fourthly, the extension of franchise should be such only as would not give greater exercise of it to, nor pave the way of abusing it by the very rich landlords holding several or many properties or big property or properties accommodating a very large number of tenants as residents or shop-keepers. The latter would naturally be under the thumb of their landlords, *as human beings are after all human beings*, and look first to their self-interests which are better secured by satisfying the demands or complying with the requests of their landlords.

Two Rates.

Fifthly, there should be two distinct classes of rates, viz.. (1) the owners' rates and (2) the occupiers' rates, so as to put an end to one of the many difficulties created, and differences caused, by the regrettable conduct of the tenant class who before vacating the premises in their occupation do damage to the properties in various ways and put the landlords to great annoyance, trouble and cost and who, besides, not only fail to pay the rent for months but also the amount of their share of the Municipal rates.

In connection with this matter I cannot help again quoting what the Hon. Mr. Gibbs said during the debate in the Council in the year 1877 while moving for leave to bring in the Bill to amend the Act of 1872 which made it obligatory on the tenants and occupiers to pay *directly* to the Municipality certain police and lighting rates and also other rates such as Water and Halalkhore for services rendered.

He said as follows:—

"The rates were really divided into two classes, the owners' rates and the occupiers' rates; in fact the system has led to considerable difficulty, not only as far as the Municipality is concerned, but *also as far as the landlords of Bombay are concerned.* I may state, for instance, that supposing a gentleman owns a large chawl and lets it out in rooms at a certain rate per mensem *at the end of six months, when the Municipal rates become due from the occupiers, the landlord often finds that his tenants have gone leaving not only their rent for the last, month but also the Municipal rates for the six months unpaid. This was one of the difficulties.*"

I regret to observe that those who have no stake whatever in the properties or lands in the City, *i.e.*, those who do not possess or care to hold *even an inch of land* or tiny property and do not pay a pie *directly* to the Municipality in the shape of any tax, rate or cess are the greatest clamourers for obtaining of a franchise, and for curtailing or depriving the justly acquired and admitted right of property-holders on the wrongful contention that what the landlords pay as taxes is what they get from the tenants as rentals. Is this not unjustifiable and mendacious? Such misguided and wrongful claimants conveniently forget, to suit their purposes, that what the tenants pay is in direct ratio and proportion to their own taste, show and desire for the actual accommodation (often sumptuous or much more than sufficient—a mere luxury), extra comforts and convenience, they seek for and get, and what the landlords obtain is merely a small income or low interest on their huge investments in the shape of properties in the City, on a paltry basis of 4 to 6 per cent. *generally.*

Iniquitous Rent Act!

While I am on the subject of luxurious ways of living by tenants, as a rally nowadays, I am constrained to say about the iniquitous Rent Act which breaks the principle of demand and supply. Every such infringement of universal principle or law is a sin for which I say Government is more or less responsible, irrespective of the good motive which may have prompted them to undertake such iniquitous legislation, as "the plea of necessity cannot hold good where dire necessity does not exist." Is it at all necessary and desirable in the case of tenants who frequent theatres, cinemas, bars, grogshops, and are able to afford to pay rents of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 or more, and even Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 and more to give them the benefit of the Act? In my opinion it indulges spendthrifts to be more luxurious and wasteful and to live in what is called the ruinous "English" style.

It is a real anomaly to all right thinking people who desire to have extension of franchise on "a more thoroughly democratic basis" *and not "mobocratic basis,"* as recognised by our benign Government, that while the tenant class, who do not care to keep a stake in the City in the shape of land or property and are greedy to get high percentages of interest or income on their moneys, invest them in mill, bank, and other scrips fetching 10, 20 to 30 per cent., and even in some cases, cent per centum or more without the least bother and difficulties with which the property holders in the City have to put up both from their tenants and the Municipality, the different departments of which pester them with requisitions after requisitions when the subordinates find property-holders reluctant to grease their palm to their satisfaction. It is hardly that the Municipal executive find "Tartars" among the landlord class like the late Messrs. Chhabildas Laloobhoy and Dayal Mowji.

Besides, these wrongful clamourers appear to ignore the fact that the property-holders in the City have to contend against many difficulties, *inter alia*, they have to spend very large amounts of their legitimate income from their heavy investments on even ordinary repairs due to enormous increase (from 25 to 250 per cent.) of wages of labourers and artisans, and prices of all building materials, as is evident from the statement marked C appended hereto They also forget that "tenants are after all birds of passage and have no stake whatever in the City in the shape of immovable or landed property," and several of them, more often than not, become defaulters as stated above.

I append hereto my minutes† of dissent on the report, dated the 3rd July, 1918, of the Sub-Committee of the Elections Committee recommending the extension of franchise to tenants paying a rent of Rs. 50 per mensem and other important safe-guards, *inter alia*, mentioned in the very first paragraph of this minute, to which I beg to invite the attention of the Corporation.

MR. N. NISSIM.

I am very doubtful if the enlarged Corporation will prove a success unless we change our mode of conducting and tackling the work of the City. The Corporation, in my humble opinion, should be split up into Committees with executive functions and responsibilities, the parent body being kept advised of what has been done and the action to be taken, as the case may be.

In signing the above report, I wish to say that I do not agree with recommendation No. 5. I think the rate-payers or land-lords should have a right of returning 15 members only out of a total of 76 and the remaining 61 members should represent the rent-payers or tenants.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

I disagree with the majority report in several respects.

Division of seats.

Under the present circumstances when a large section of population cannot be enfranchised it is necessary that not more than 80 seats should be thrown open for election by the general electorate of the citizens and of the remaining 20 seats 2 seats should be allotted to the University Electorate consisting of all the resident graduates. Out of the 18 seats to be filled up by nomination, 2 seats should be expressly reserved for representing the interests of the unenfranchised working classes, 2 for representing the special interests of the depressed classes, 2 for representing commerce, 2 for representing landed interests and 10 for representing small but important sections of the populations who will not be represented in general elections and for the representatives of Government.

I am against reserving any seats for co-option but if co-option is allowed, the co-opted members should be elected by the elected and the nominated members together and not by only those members who are elected by the general electorate.

For the election of the 80 seats by the general electorate the city should be divided into 20 sections formed on the basis of population, 4 seats being allotted to each section.

Franchise.

In order that the Corporation should represent the general bulk of the population as much as possible, the qualification for a franchise should be kept as low as possible. I believe it is quite feasible to enfranchise every literate male and female in the city whose total number may be estimated at 225,000. But as this proposal is not likely to become acceptable at present an additional qualification of occupation of a room either for a business or for residential purposes may be added. The total number of separate tenements in the city may be estimated at 200,000. Persons in whose name the tenements stand as occupiers will become the possible voters; but out of this total, about one-third will not be entitled for the franchise on account of illiteracy. On this basis, about 130,000 persons are estimated to be enfranchised. But if it is considered that a large number of the possible voters on the above basis may not be able to exercise their right immediately, I may suggest a further compromise that for the first six years only such tenants as pay a minimum monthly rent of Rs. 5 and are literate should be enfranchised. On this basis about 100,000 persons may be estimated to obtain a vote. The Southborough Committee has proposed to throw open the franchise to tenants who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 10 for the election of the representatives of the city for the Provincial Legislative Councils. But even if this basis of franchise may be expected as adequate, for the present, for the Provincial Legislative Councils when only 6 representatives are to be elected by the general electorate in the city it is clearly very narrow when the general electorate has to elect 80 representatives for the Municipal Corporation. There is a large section of people who have got English education and who earn between 25 to 50 Rs. per month. It is highly impolitic to exclude these persons from the electorate but this class of people cannot be expected to pay even as much as Rs. 10 a month much less Rs. 20, the limit fixed by the majority-report. By enfranchising only tenants paying a rent of Rs. 20 a month a very large section of educated community will be excluded from the electorate and there can be no possible justification for this course which if adopted by a body with a majority of Indian members will adversely react on the political progress of the country. Moreover to keep the Municipal Franchise at a higher limit than that required for the election of representatives for the Legislative Council is simply absurd.

Against two separate electoral Rolls.

I am against having two separate electoral rolls, one for what are called the "rate-payers" and the other for the "rent-payers". If representation is to be based on the payment on taxes whether directly or indirectly then no distinction can be made between rate-payers and other citizens. The rate-payer in a very large number of cases is only a middle man who collects the Municipal taxes and pays to the Municipality. I would, therefore, have only one electoral roll and am opposed to dividing the voters into rate-paying voters and rent-paying voters. But if at all two electorate rolls are accepted the 80 seats open for general election should be divided between the "rate-payers" and the "rent-payers" in proportion to their number. It is unfair to give a larger proportion of representation to rate-payers. In a Municipal Government the only important interests involved are those of health and education and as regards both these points the interests of a rate-payer and a rent-payer are equal. The education and good health of a tenant are as much important to him as those of a rate-payer are to him (rate-payer). From the point of view of the City as a whole the education and good health of a rate-payer are not at all more important than those of the rent-payers. Moreover the majority report proposes to give the franchise to a landlord who pays an annual Municipal tax of Rs. 20. If a landlord owns a small building and rents the place for Rs. 20 a month the whole Municipal tax will fall on the rent-payer, while the landlord will get a vote without paying any tax. Moreover when the majority report gives 40 seats to payers of rates of Rs. 20 and above they give these seats to 10,000 rate-paying voters; while they give the same number of seats to 50,000 rent-paying voters on the basis of a monthly rental of Rs. 20. Thus they make the vote of a rate-payer who pays no tax from his pocket five times more valuable than the vote of a tenant who is the real payer of the taxes. The enormity of the injustice is obvious.

The time has now come for the removal of the bar preventing women from being eligible for election as Municipal Councillors.

MR. PHIROZ C. SETHNA.

As the majority on the Committee are in favour of the total number of Councillors being increased to 100, I agree to the same but in the hope that if Kurla and Bandra are included in Bombay, the total number of Councillors will not be increased any further.

I am quite averse to having two separate registers. From the letter of Government it is clear that they propose to give the franchise only to rent-payers. Now almost every rate-payer is a rent-payer with the exception of those rate-payers who do not live in Bombay and consequently pay no rent. I agree with those members of the Committee who are of opinion that if a rate-payer does not reside in Bombay, he should not be deprived of his right to vote as contemplated in the Government letter. We should so inform Government and get such rate-payers included in the electoral register. As to having two separate registers of rent-payers and rate-payers, it will unnecessarily complicate matters and there is hardly the necessity for it. I hope the Corporation will not accept this proposal of the Committee.

The Committee proposes to give the franchise to rent-payers paying Rs. 20 per mensem and to rate-payers paying a general tax at the rate of not less than Rs. 20 per annum. When Government sent their letters in which they proposed to give the franchise to only rent-payers paying Rs. 20 per mensem, the Southborough Franchise Committee's report was not published. This report recommends that every person who owns or occupies a house or building paying in Bombay City an annual rental of not less than Rs. 120 will be entered in the electoral roll. If therefore a person who pays only Rs. 10 a month as rent can vote for seats on the Legislative Council of the Presidency, it stands to reason that he ought certainly to be permitted to vote for seats on the Bombay Municipality. It may be, however, that he ought certainly to be permitted to vote for seats on the Bombay Municipality. It may be, however, that the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament now sitting in London to decide finally on these matters may not accept the recommendation of the Southborough Committee and may require an elector to pay more rent than Rs. 120 a year. I would therefore urge upon the Corporation that we should agree to extend the franchise to just the same electors in the City of Bombay who in the Reforms Scheme as finally framed will be given the right to vote for seats on the Legislative Council.

HELP FOR KANARA STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An association called the "Kanara Students' Association" has been in existence here for the last two years under the presidentship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. One of the chief objects of this association is to help the poor students of Kanara, who come up here for higher education, with money and books. The condition of many of these students is indeed, pitiable. Most of such students prefer Poona to Bombay on account of the comparatively cheaper living and less fees. They are, however, so poor that they are unable to provide themselves with the necessary books and other requisites of a student, and in some cases, even the necessities of life in these hard days. Besides, the hosted accommodation in most of the colleges here being very limited these students have to put up in wretchedly-built and most unhealthy plague-huts which were originally meant for temporary purposes. This, combined with the wretched quality of food that they have to take in dirty hotels tells seriously upon their health, and some are obliged even to leave college without finishing their education.

During the two years of its existence, however, the association has not been able to do much work on account of lack of funds. Therefore, I appeal to the well-to-do gentlemen of Kanara staying in Bombay and outside to help the association in its work with liberal donations. I also earnestly request Kanara students to send me such of their books as are of no use to them so that the poor students here who cannot afford to buy new books might be benefited.

Communications, etc., should be addressed to the undersigned at his residence at 6, Ranade's Quarters, Camp Poona.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. PADUKONE.
Chairman, Managing Committee
Kanara Students Association.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 13.

The rice market is quiet, but formal sales of about 15,000 tons were effected during the week at the control price with one rupee two annas per bag for F.O.B. charges. As a result of commandeering paddy, actions are threatened against the Secretary of State in cases where paddy is in disputed ownership.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement of the Bombay Government declaring their educational policy of the immediate future, made in connection with the Report of the Commission of Inquiry recently published, will certainly afford no small amount of relief to students and to educationists. The existing circumstances have aggravated the situation to a point of general discontent, and the disabilities of the students in the way of securing admission to a particular college suitable to their means and position, entailed untold miseries upon them. Thus the promptitude with which Government have dealt with the question of increasing the accommodation bespeaks their watchfulness and their genuine anxiety to remove the disabilities of the students.

As regards the recommendations of the Commissioners and the resolution of the Government appertaining thereto, I have very little to say at present. The recommendations embody the convictions of the Commissioners who, admittedly, are the best available authority of the day in this presidency, and thus they will I think meet with general approbation. The Government also, acting on the advice of those experts have very wisely expedited the matter and determined to take steps.

But will this satisfy the growing need? This is the question that troubles every thinking mind, and the answer is not far to seek. Is it merely the question of a wider accommodation, or does the country demand something of a deeper character? Let us take a circumspective view:—There was a pressing cry as regards the insufficiency of accommodation in all quarters; young souls, burning with zeal for the possession of higher knowledge and stirred up with ambition to capture all the points of advantage in their path of perfection, applied to colleges for admission; but the doors were shut against them. This was cruelty as the students thought. The Government appreciated their point and realised their situation. They wanted however, expert advice to guide them in the matter and to strenthen their own hands. Here is thus the Report of the Commissioners and the declaration of policy by the Government. The Government have willingly accepted their share of the responsibility and have appealed to the public to take up theirs.

So far this is quite satisfactorily done. But have we fathomed the entire depth of the problem or have we only removed the moss on the surface? I have very humbly to submit that we are not doing full justice to the question by dealing with it in this piecemeal fashion. If the question of accommodation is felt to be the pressing need of to day, it should be understood, that it will ever remain so. If there are 17 colleges under our University to-day, within the course of nearly ten years as many more shall have to be started, and even then the accommodation will be found to be inadequate. If wider changes are taking place elsewhere in districts where the conditions are no whit better nor worse, than what they are here, what justification can we offer for their delay in this presidency? When the Eastern part of the country has seen the dawn of a new era in the history of education, when changes of unforeseen magnitude are introduced in the University career, giving a new and exalted meaning to life by presenting a lofty idea of perfection before the imagination of the young, why should we, in the Western part of the country priding ourselves, and may I add, justly, on the attainment of civic virtues, exult in vain complacency over the success of a tortoise race?

It is something like an anachronism that when schemes of Residential Universities are being discussed in Bengal, we should be appointing Commissions only to suggest the ways to extend accommodation. It certainly reflects very little credit on our educational attainments. The recommendations of the Sadler Commission are as applicable to the conditions in this presidency as they are to those in Bengal; is it not high time, then, I ask, that we should change the angle of vision and try to see things as others see them? Instead of multiplying institutions of the older type would it not be desirable it we prepare for the world of to-morrow? How that is to be done is to be seen by those who are responsible for the education of the young generation.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHISE.

Gokhale Education Society,
Sept. 13.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Re. the letter appearing over the pseudonym "X. Y. Z." in your paper's issue of date would you find room for publishing this in the interests of fair-play?

The phrase "acting Judges" used by your correspondent may work quite unwitting injustice in the case of the gentleman very recently appointed to this Court, viz., Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, whom of course, nobody would dream of doing all or any of the dreadful things mentioned in the said letter.

As to the rest, if anything, the said letter is an under-statement of the real facts and one has only to visit the Courts to see things for one self. The Court (particularly the one referred to by X. Y. Z. as that of the acting Judge) usually sits till 7-30 and some times till 8 p.m., (S.T.) and parties are literally at their wits' end attempting to persuade their pleaders and witnesses to remain in Court till such unearthly hour and in this connection it has to be remembered that even during the afternoon recess the Court continues sitting till 3 p.m., (instead of rising at 2-30 p.m.), and some times further. This over-anxiety, not unmixed with selfish motives, to show greater number of cases disposed off works grievous injustice and the sooner it is realised the better. Do these worthies need be told that their sole business is to dispense justice and that alone should be the paramount consideration with them? Dame rumour has it that an additional judge will be appointed after the acting incumbents are confirmed. Why so? and why should there be any ill-founded apprehensions? The sooner the additional appointment is made the more timely and welcome will it be.—Yours, etc.,

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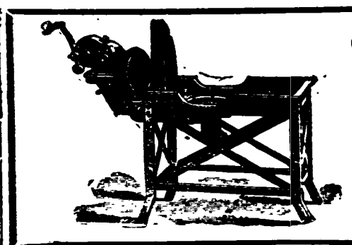

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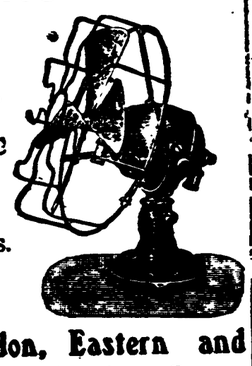

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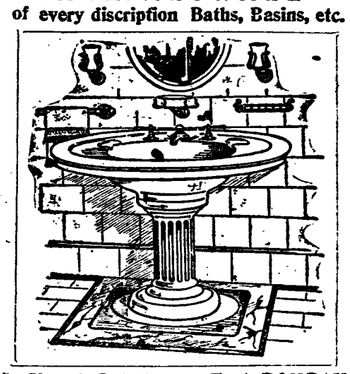

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